

**National  
Health  
Federation**  
BULLETIN

MAY 1976

**Californians  
Have Chance  
To Tie Down  
Nuclear  
Safeguards  
Next Month**

**Battle Royal Under Way  
Between Health-Minded  
Public, Power Monopoly**

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**3 Ex-GE Nuclear Engineers Plug Prop. 15  
Dr. Teller Refuses Debate Challenge  
PG&E Suppresses Documentary  
CMA Refuses Initiative Support  
Industry Hires Former Nuke Officials  
Ruth Harmer's 'Critical Mass' Report**

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**Petition Drives Seek Fluoride  
Ban in Washington, Oregon**



**Laetrile Patients Sue**

Dedicated to the Protection of Health Freedoms

THE  
NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION  
BULLETIN

Protection of Health Freedoms

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The Bulletin serves its readers as a forum for the presentation and discussion of important health issues including the presentation of minority or conflicting points of view, rather than by publishing only material on which a consensus has been reached. All articles published in the NHF Bulletin — including news, comments and book reviews — reflect the individual views of the authors and not necessarily official points of view adopted by the Federation.

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**Top Engineers Fear Disaster — Support Initiative**

**Nuclear Engineers Quit  
GE Posts — Cite Risks**

SAN JOSE—Three high-level General Electric Co. engineers with a total of 47 years' experience in designing and building nuclear reactors resigned last February because, they said, the risks of nuclear power are too great.

The resignations represent the first break in the ranks of the nuclear industry by high-ranking employees deeply involved with nuclear technology.

A spokesman for GE, one of the world's largest suppliers of nuclear power plants, said the resignations came as a "complete surprise" to management, which had had no prior indication from the three of any broad misgivings concerning their work or nuclear power.

*The men said they were concerned with the adequacy of plant designs, with the threat of human error along the complex chain of the nuclear fuel cycle, and with the certainty that nuclear regulation is ineffective.*

Continuing development of nuclear power, they said, will lead inevitably to a catastrophic accident.

"Nuclear power has become a 'technological monster,' and it is not clear who, if anyone, is in control," one engineer said in his letter of resignation.

All three men, who hold man-

agement posts and earn from \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year, said they would volunteer their time from now until June to campaign for the California Nuclear Safeguards Initiative.

That ballot measure would require utilities to prove they can compensate the public for nuclear accidents and satisfy all doubts about storage of atomic wastes. If they cannot do so, nuclear plants would be run at decreasing rates, and no new plants would be built.

The three GE employees are:

- Dale G. Bridenbaugh, 44, a project manager responsible for systems to measure the performance of GE's reactors. For the past 10 months he has been on a special assignment to evaluate the safety of the primary containment shell that houses the reactors in 25 power plants.

Bridenbaugh has been involved with nuclear power plants since 1958, when he was assigned as field engineer for the first large-scale nuclear power plant, Dresden I near Chicago.

- Richard G. Hubbard, 38, manager of the quality assurance section in GE's nuclear energy control and instrumentation department. His job is to evaluate control room and plant instrumentation, as well as reactor vessel parts and fuel handling and service tools.

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He began working on GE's nuclear program in 1964 and has published technical papers on reactor core instruments and quality assurance programs.

• Gregory C. Minor, 38, a manager of advanced control and instrumentation, responsible for the design of safety systems, control systems and control room layouts. He has worked in the nuclear area for GE since 1960 and has been responsible for the design of protection, containment, and other reactor control systems.

All three men are married, live in San Jose, and each has three children. None has found a new job, and all three intend to live off savings.

At a three-hour meeting Sunday with a staff writer for *The Times* and two other newspaper reporters, the men explained at length the motives behind their resignations.

Each said the decision to oppose nuclear power had been arrived at independently over a number of years, and they had not talked together about resigning until last December.

All three had become involved with the Creative Initiatives Foundation, an educational and discussion group based primarily in the Bay Area. Project Survival, a leading backer of the safeguards initiative, has members who are also members of Creative Initiative.

#### **'NOT CRUSADERS'**

The men said, however, that they are not crusaders and had arrived at the decision to resign pub-

licly after a long personal struggle.

"I feel nervous as hell but I feel good," said Dr. Bridenbaugh, a square-jawed South Dakota native, who described himself as "about as straight and conservative as they come."

None of the three expressed any animosity toward GE.

"The whole thing is a complex technology we invented, and nobody is in control of it," Bridenbaugh said.

He said he had come to the conclusion there should be no more nuclear power.

"It's just too big of a risk," he said.

Dr. Minor said he believed nuclear power plants should be phased out.

Dr. Hubbard said that plants under construction should be looked at carefully, and older plants should be phased out.

"We should be minimizing the problem, not creating more of it," he said.

#### **'QUESTIONABLE MORALITY'**

One issue that led each independently to resign, they said, was the questionable morality of selling reactors to countries politically unstable.

The explosion by India of an atomic bomb made from fissionable material from a commercial power plant shook their belief in the "peaceful" aspects of nuclear reactor technology.

They said they had deep reservations about selling reactors to Egypt and Israel.

"It's like adding a fissionable

target for each of them to shoot at," said Dr. Minor.

Dr. Hubbard said he became concerned about the effects of radiation on human life.

"Radiation is clearly not good for life," he said, "but we don't know the genetic effects. And there's no way, I feel, with the human error, that we can keep it away from human beings."

#### **HUMAN ERROR**

"In our engineering work we cannot design to cover the human error, and I'm convinced the safety of nuclear reactors hangs on the human error," Minor said.

Dr. Minor had a key role in the design of controls for the Brown's Ferry plant. He believed the redundant engineering systems provided more than enough safety margin, but he was shaken when a fire caused by a workman with a candle almost led to a reactor core meltdown.

Operators of nuclear plants have an increasingly difficult job as plants grow more complex, he said.

"He (the operator) might be bored to death for six weeks and then get 30 seconds of sheer terror while something is going on," Dr. Minor said. "He probably hasn't seen this emergency situation except on a simulator, and the simulator may not be the same as the plant configuration."

#### **STANDARDIZATION RESISTED**

Utilities have resisted standardization of control rooms, Hubbard said, because they like to use them as show places, and because each

## **TELLER REFUSES TO DEBATE ENGINEERS**

**As the campaign intensifies with charges and countercharges flying between Physicist Edward Teller and the three GE engineers, the latter challenged Dr. Teller to a debate "in full view of the California public." He has declined, calling it a "publicity stunt."**

**Dr. Teller has accused Dale Bridenbaugh, Richard Hubbard and Gregory Minor of violating "professional ethics" by not first reporting their safety concerns to General Electric. They counter by charging he "lacks expertise in the construction and maintenance of reactors," and although "a well-known expert in the physics of nuclear energy," has not designed, built or operated a reactor.**

utility has a different idea of how the control rooms should look.

The engineers also were critical of reactor core-design methods, pointing out that new research continually turns up design faults.

"Problems with vibrations and stress on pipes all said to me that we really don't know what's going on in the core of the reactors," Dr. Hubbard said.

Key tests on reactor cores have been static tests, rather than dynamic which takes into account the flow of critical cooling water, he said.

Dr. Minor said that few people who design parts of reactors have

(Please turn the page)

## Nuclear Regulatory Commission Policy Blasted by Ex-Official

"The American people are being misled into believing that nuclear power holds the promise of a painless solution to the . . . energy crisis," Robert Pollard, former official of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission who quit as manager of a nuclear plant at Indian Point, N.Y., told the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy in Washington.

Several operating reactors, in-  
actually seen one in operation.

"I have a group right now that is designing safety systems, and roughly one-half of them have never seen a reactor," he said.

Dr. Bridenbaugh said that when a major problem common to several reactors is discovered, there is overwhelming pressure not to shut the reactors down.

"If you have 20 plants built and in operation producing 18,000 megawatts, the economy of the country is hanging on these plants in a lot of places," he said. "It's a really tough decision."

Those responsible for such a decision are too personally involved to make the right choice, Dr. Bridenbaugh continued, and economic costs and political pressures are too great.

### 'COMMERCIAL DISASTER'

"If you ask a middle-management NRC (Nuclear Regulatory Commission) project manager for

cluding a San Onofre (Calif.) unit, have "serious, known safety deficiencies which have been given legal exemptions from the regulations," Mr. Pollard asserted. He testified that the proposed Diablo Canyon power plant near San Luis Obispo, Calif., had not been designed with sufficient safeguards to withstand earthquakes.

In response to these accusations, William Anders, chairman of the

a decision, if he says, 'God, I'm kind of worried and think we ought to shut them down,' you know the kind of political pressure that comes to bear."

For GE or a utility to unilaterally shut down a reactor, he said, would be a "commercial disaster."

"If one utility says, 'I'm concerned, I'm going to shut them down,' the others are very negatively affected by that decision," he said.

Under existing methods of regulation, Dr. Hubbard said, there "is no way we can continue to design and build plants without having an accident."

The three have held press conferences sponsored by Project Survival in both Northern and Southern California. They said they do not intend to accept any salary for campaigning for the safeguards initiative, but might be reimbursed for expenses.

— LARRY PRYOR

*Los Angeles Times*

## Former Nuclear Sub Officer on Prop. 15:

The Sunday (Feb. 29) edition of the *Los Angeles Times* carried nine letters to the editor from readers responding to a *Times* editorial urging a "no" vote on Proposition 15—the nuclear initiative. Four letters approved the *Times* stand, the thrust being on "energy crisis" and economics. Five persons took issue with that position. A typical letter, written by Donald C. Kosloff, Anaheim, follows:

"As an engineer with over three years of intimate contact with nuclear reactors (Naval Academy, Class of 1969, Navy Nuclear Power School and Prototype Training; electrical officer, nuclear submarine) I have been attentive to the

Nuclear Regulatory Commission, said Mr. Pollard had not presented "any new information. It's easy to level charges, but it takes a lot of time to answer them in a full, responsible fashion." He promised the committee a "full rebuttal of the charges that NRC grants operating licenses to nuclear reactors despite serious, unsolved safety problems.

John T. Conway, executive assistant to the Consolidated Edison Co. chairman, operator of the Indian Point plant, told the committee Mr. Pollard's resignation in early February as project manager for the government was "more directed toward engendering panic than in resolving highly complex technical differences of opinion."

Nuclear Safeguards Initiative debates.

"If nuclear power is as safe as its supporters allege, the Nuclear Safeguards Initiative won't hinder its development. So far, this development has proceeded without anyone being accountable to the public for its safety, and those who profit from its development have not been held responsible for its dangers. Proposition 15 seeks to correct these serious deficiencies by making the Legislature accountable to the people of California, and by making the nuclear industry responsible for the death and destruction they may cause. These assurances are elementary for the protection of the life and property of the citizens of California, and it is sad indeed that we must turn to the initiative process to get them."

### A LEAK AT HUMBOLDT

The Humboldt Bay (Calif.) Nuclear Power Plant at Eureka was closed about a week in late March after a 12-gallon-a-minute leak from a pipe was discovered. The water could have contained small radioactive particles, but Pacific Gas & Electric Co. said "there was no abnormal release of radiation or hazard to the public." The leak "apparently started two weeks earlier," said the company, in a 2-inch stainless steel pipe, and suddenly enlarged.

## Doubts About Nuclear Safety Multiplying

Doubts about its safety are finally beginning to catch up with nuclear power, which for years has been hailed as the energy source of the future. And the doubts may well grow in the days ahead.

On Feb. 8, for instance, the CBS program "60 Minutes" took a critical look at the safety of commercial nuclear power reactors, focusing on the multimillion dollar fire last March 5 at the Brown's Ferry reactor in northern Alabama.

The TV program came only a few days after the resignation of three high-level engineers of General Electric Co. The three men, with years of experience in reactor design, said they had become convinced nuclear power is unsafe for commercial use. The three said they will campaign for a California initiative on next June's ballot, to restrict nuclear plants in the state.

And several critical magazine articles have been published lately, including one of my own about troubles in a nuclear reactor at Tarapur, India, designed, financed and built by American firms and agencies.

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*Paul Jacobs is a San Francisco writer, political activist, and recently became a founding editor of a new national monthly, Mother Jones.*

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That article details the health and safety problems involved in the export of nuclear reactors: The Tarapur reactor was operated by untrained workers; radioactive wastes contaminated the sea for 40 kilometers on each side of the reactor; Indian workers died from radiation overexposure and other workers were injured or killed in accidents due to bad design.

### BURIED IN FILES

Although some U.S. government officials knew about the situation as far back as 1972, neither they nor the companies involved made the situation public. One high-ranking person in the Atomic Energy Commission described the Tarapur reactor as "a prime candidate for a nuclear disaster." But his report on the situation remained buried in the agency's files until I obtained a copy of it in 1975.

The Senate Government Operations Committee has been holding hearings on whether the United States should continue licensing the export of nuclear reactors without proper safeguards against the diversion of nuclear fuel into weapons and without proper provisions for the protection of health and safety. The committee now has announced it will hold hearings on the Tarapur project.

During one of the committee's recent sessions, a government report was released which noted that any country can divert nuclear fuel into weapons manufacture at only a small risk of being detected. The report also stated that the real effectiveness of the safeguard system established by the International Atomic Energy Agency is not known, and that no public evidence exists to show that the IAEA, headquartered in Vienna, has prevented or retarded the turning of nuclear fuel for reactors into weapons.

Doubts about safety also were raised in a book recently published by *Reader's Digest*, entitled "We Almost Lost Detroit," which explained how the population of Detroit might have had to be evacuated in 1966 because of an accident at a nearby nuclear reactor.

### INDUSTRY IN 'DISARRAY'

Such doubts and criticisms, and the attendant legal and financial problems, have left the nuclear industry in disarray. Sweden has rejected nuclear power. France is considering shifting the direction of its energy search. The shutdowns of American-designed reactors in Japan have accelerated the development of the antinuclear forces in that country. And some of the less developed countries are having second and third thoughts about the real usefulness of nuclear power reactors.

In the United States, the situation is even worse. Despite all the glowing promises by nuclear power advocates, the power output of

U.S. reactors has averaged only about 55% of potential design capacity, making the reactors so costly to build and operate that the utility companies are reassessing their commitment to nuclear power.

General Atomics Corp. has already canceled its contracts to build two reactors, announcing it will never build another. Westinghouse is suffering a financial setback because of contracts to deliver uranium fuel to customers at prices far below what the company must pay for the fuel today.

### BATTLE IN 27 STATES

Bechtel Corp. is being sued by a midwestern utility because of alleged construction failures in reactors; the company also is being blamed by Westinghouse for the shutdown of a reactor in Northern California.

The industry faces not only the California antinuclear initiative but similar legislation in 27 other states.

The nuclear advocates in government and industry have brought many of these troubles upon themselves. They have pushed nuclear power far more than any other energy sources. And they have protected themselves from possible attack by invoking the secrecy which shrouded nuclear power during its initial development for military purposes.

Even today, when nuclear power is widely used for peaceful civilian purposes, the industry and government still try to hide their mis-

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## Nuke Pushers Continue Fast-Breeder R&D

WASHINGTON—Despite objections from environmentalists, the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) will go ahead with a 10-year research and development program on the controversial liquid metal fast-breeder nuclear reactor.

Administrator Robert C. Seamans, Jr., set 1986 as the date for a final decision by the agency on whether to promote widespread commercial building of fast-breeder plants. He rejected further delays in the \$8-billion R&D program, he said, because they would cause a net loss of economic benefits and would undermine the program as insurance against potentially inadequate uranium resources.

Although useful as a nuclear fuel, plutonium is also one of the most toxic substances known, and

takes inside secret files. Thus, last year when I was writing the article about Tarapur, I was refused access to the report made by an AEC official on his return from a 1972 visit to Tarapur until I threatened to file suit under the Freedom of Information Act. Nuclear advocates in government also try to suppress reports, even those commissioned by their own agencies, which cast doubt on the belief that nuclear power is the answer to world energy problems. Only the alertness of a reporter brought out the existence of a study commissioned by the Energy and Research Development Agency, then

a starting material for atomic weapons. ERDA wants to recycle the plutonium produced by uranium in fast-breeder plants because there is not enough cheap uranium in the U.S. or the world to fuel the atomic plants being planned in the next 30 years in the United States.

ERDA officials acknowledge that besides a lack of safeguards, other unresolved issues include plant operation, fuel cycle performance, reactor safety, health effects, waste management, and the availability of future uranium resources.

—BILL RICHARDS

*The Washington Post*

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buried by the agency, opposing the export of nuclear reactors, a position opposite to that held by ERDA.

Billions of dollars have been invested in nuclear energy by the government and private corporations. Much of that money may turn out to have been wasted if nuclear power proves unsafe or unfeasible. Much of this money, and lives as well, might have been saved if the government and the corporations had been more open to criticism.

—PAUL JACOBS

*Los Angeles Times*

## Pittance in Budget for 'Clean' Energy; Power, Weapons Ticketed for \$3 Billion

The Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) has unveiled its \$5.26 billion budget request for fiscal year 1977. The funding is divided almost equally between energy R & D and national security costs. About \$1 billion goes to fission power, including \$575 million for the breeder reactor program. Solar R & D gets \$116 million; geothermal, \$50 million; conservation, \$91 million.

The largest single item again is nuclear weapons (\$1.6 billion). This includes \$446 million for weapons materials, largely plutonium. When the budget reaches the Senate floor, I plan to offer an amendment striking funds for new plutonium. Our stockpile of weapons-grade plutonium is large enough already to supply a much-larger-than-needed nuclear arsenal.

As new weapons become necessary, plutonium for them can be

“mined” from the obsolete weapons. And stopping production of this plutonium could significantly reduce the generation of high level radioactive wastes. ERDA has said its planned production of weapons materials would generate 32 million gallons of these wastes over the next 10 years.

**ERDA is expected early this year to announce general plans for disposal of high-level nuclear wastes. The announcement could be timed in such a way as to try to reassure California voters, who decide the fate of the Nuclear Safeguards Initiative in June. The initiative would require that the waste problem be solved before more reactors are built in California.**

—SENATOR MIKE GRAVEL'S

*Energy Newsletter*

3317 Dirksen Building

Washington, D.C. 20510

## Subcommittee Gung-Ho Fast-Breeder Program

The nuclear fast-breeder program is “essential to the energy future of the nation,” and development should proceed “with a new sense of urgency,” said a February report of a subcommittee of the Joint (House/Senate) Committee on Atomic Energy.

The subcommittee argued that breeder plants should be available

in this country by the early 1990s. The fast-breeder technique produces more nuclear fuel than it burns—viewed as its advantage.

The subcommittee said further reviews of the program “should not be on the issue of should we do the job, but how best to get the job done.” The Energy Research

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## Fast-Breeder Reactor Impact Report Ordered

The outcome of a suit filed by the Natural Resources Defense Council, 15 W. 44th St., New York, against the Atomic Energy Commission was a court-ordered demand that AEC file an environmental impact statement on its multibillion-dollar program to develop the Liquid Metal Fast-Breeder Reactor (LMFBR). This is the largest federal energy research and development program ever undertaken. NRDC questions the wisdom of putting most of the nation's energy research and development funds into nuclear fission, with all its inherent dangers, as opposed to a number of safe and extremely promising energy alternatives which today are receiving comparatively minor research and development funds.

In June, 1974, the AEC filed a totally inadequate draft environmental impact statement on the LMFBR program. Two highly re-

and Development Administration is funding construction of a pilot breeder facility at Clinch River, Tenn., a project estimated at the start to cost \$699 million, now estimated to cost a billion dollars more — \$1.7 billion.

In a dissenting report, Senator John V. Tunney disagreed with some of the subcommittee's findings, conclusions, and recommendations, asserting the report does not deal adequately with the issues of timing, economic feasibility, or safety.

spected nuclear scientists on our staff, Dr. Arthur Tamplin and Dr. Thomas Cochran, have drafted most of a 400-page critique of the statement, pointing out serious deficiencies. The EPA's own nuclear experts gave the AEC document their agency's lowest rating for environmental statements, sharing most of NRDC's objection to it.

Largely as a result of continued pressure led by NRDC, there have recently been encouraging indications that federal energy officials are having second thoughts about the priority of the breeder program. While this may signal a lower priority for the LMFBR in America's energy plans, it may be only a temporary victory, and NRDC intends to continue monitoring this high-risk program.

— PROGRESS REPORT  
NRDC, NEW YORK

### SENTIMENT SAID EVENLY DIVIDED

An opinion survey published March 3 said California voters are about evenly divided on Proposition 15 — the nuclear power initiative. Mervin D. Field, whose organization polled more than 1,100 adults, said the vote will be "markedly influenced by the pro and con campaigns." A total of 54% said they know about the issue, whereas last November 45% said they were aware of it.

*It May Cost PG&E \$7½-Million — But*

## NBC Nuclear Documentary Was Effectively Squashed

One of the principal foes of the California initiative to restrict nuclear power plant proliferation without adequate safeguards is one of the nation's largest utilities corporations — Pacific Gas & Electric Co. (PG&E).

Many — but certainly not all voters will be aware, when they mark their ballots in June, that PG&E not only makes and sells power — it also wields power. But one thing it did not buy was the jury that heard a libel case in which PG&E was the defendant. That jury awarded \$7½ million to Don Widener, holder of three Emmys and a bundle of other awards for his documentaries on environmental issues.

The story of how the giant utility successfully suppressed a showing of an NBC documentary after its first airing in Los Angeles May 18, 1971, how its campaign to discredit the newsman led to his black-balling throughout the industry for four years, and how it was able to persuade a congressional committee to investigate the circumstances of an interview with a PG&E engineer in the controversial Humboldt Bay Nuclear Power Plant, was pieced together from trial testimony, PG&E inter-office memoranda, pretrial depositions, and interviews with Newsman Widener and his attorney, David Pesonen, by *Los Angeles*

*Times* Reporter Robert A. Jones. (PG&E officials and KNBC President Robert Howard refused to discuss the case.)

### ONE SHORT SENTENCE

While he was filming the show, Reporter Widener asked PG&E Senior Engineer James C. Carroll: "What was it exactly that the critics were talking about in your case?"

Carroll replied: "I don't think we ought to answer that, it's too lengthy a question."

Sounds innocuous enough — but later PG&E charged the reporter with a "sneak-play" — that Mr. Carroll had really said it would take five or 10 minutes to respond. He alleged the reporter had "dubbed in" words from an earlier conversation taped without his knowledge.

That was the PG&E position — the claim by which it successfully halted any further reruns of the documentary — even to a showing of Narrator Jack Lemmon's personal copy at a nuclear conference in San Francisco — on orders of KNBC's Howard.

### THE GOAL

"What Widener did not know in 1971 was that a national campaign against the film was about to be launched," wrote *Times* Reporter

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## Radiation and Lung Cancer Epidemic Linked - Gofman

A Jack Anderson column has reported that nuclear researcher Dr. John Gofman warns in a new study that an "epidemic of lung cancer is a probable result of A-bomb testing in the 1950s and early 1960s, and may be exacerbated by the growth of the nuclear power industry.

Dr. Gofman contends that fallout from past nuclear explosions is "having a deadly impact today, because of a 13-to-14-year latent period before effects become evident."

He estimated that 116,000 persons "have been committed to plutonium-induced lung cancer" in the United States, and that the figure throughout the northern hemisphere will approximate 1,000,000 persons.

The Anderson column continues: "Even if the nuclear power indus-

try 'contains its plutonium 99.99% perfectly, it will still be responsible for 500,000 additional fatal lung cancers annually. This would mean increasing the total death rate in the U.S. by 25% each year, since 2,000,000 persons die from all causes combined.'

"The nuclear industry has sought to downplay the evidence that plutonium may be linked to cancer, citing the findings of Dr. Bernard Cohen of Pittsburgh University... who says lung cancer has been increasing since 1945, long before plutonium could have had an effect. Cohen says 'most scientists' believe the lung cancer epidemic has been caused by air pollution, not plutonium, and he criticizes Gofman's basic data, contending that '99 out of 100 experts in the field would not agree' with Gofman."

Jones. "From the beginning, the goal of PG&E's efforts was clear: KNBC plans to repeat the documentary in a few months. In six to nine months they will put it in the studio's circulating library. The film is currently being offered to affiliate stations," F. R. Draeger, PG&E director of nuclear information programs, wrote in an internal memorandum. The goal was to stop those events from ever taking place...

"In August, a month after the campaign began, press relations man Draeger wrote in a memoran-

dum: 'The questions (which) remain are: Will the program ever be shown again? Will it be made into a 16-mm film which might be employed against us during the People's Lobby campaign?'

"The answer to both questions was no... 'Powers That Be' was never shown again on any television station, nor was it placed in the station's circulating library for circulation to interested groups..."

### 'IMPOSSIBLE'

When the case came to trial in late 1975, Reporter Widener and

## CMA Sidesteps Clearcut Nuclear Stand

At its annual meeting in San Francisco in February, the California Medical Association (CMA) refused to take a stand on the nuclear power plant initiative on the June ballot.

It did support a "go-slow" policy on future development of nuclear plants, but also voted to support a program that continues operation of existing plants.

CMA said language of the nuclear initiative "fails to clarify the (health) problems expressed in testimony" to the medical organization.

The initiative would prohibit construction of new nuclear power plants in California unless the

Legislature confirms effectiveness of safety systems and waste disposal methods, among other things. It could also lower the level at which existing plants operate.

Support by CMA of the continued operation of existing plants was contingent on strong safeguards and emphasis on further research into health and safety problems posed by nuclear plants.

Various resolutions before the CMA's House of Delegates asked the organization to support the initiative or oppose it. The action taken was seen as a compromise.

— HARRY NELSON  
*Los Angeles Times*

his attorney convinced the jury the charges of dubbing were untrue and libelous, that it was technically impossible to substitute one of the disputed sentences for the other, such were the differences in sentence construction and length. "It would have required a conspiracy of all the crew, of editors in Los Angeles, of people specialized in such work, and even then it couldn't have been done. It would have looked like one of those bad Italian movies where the lips and words don't match," said Mr. Widener, who revealed that if and when he gets the money, it will be used to produce more shows, "even if we have to buy the time to run them."

Of course the public never will be able to see the show Pacific Gas

& Electric Company didn't want it to see. And — except perhaps for the \$7½-million judgment against it which will be appealed — PG&E probably considers that it "won" its point. Certainly it was effective in "persuading" a network into suppressing the film. As Ralph B. Dewey, assistant to the PG&E president, wrote in another office memo after learning that the congressional subcommittee had found its charges against Widener "off base": "I said — the case rests. But the fact that NBC is upset at our aggressive approach is just what we wanted."

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## Editorial

# There Are Alternatives . . .

How Californians vote on Proposition 15 — the nuclear power initiative — next month will have consequences far beyond the state's boundaries. It is the first time the public has had opportunity to express an opinion on this issue through the medium of the ballot.

If voters decide they want to restrict nuclear power plant construction until adequate safeguards are provided, it is likely that citizens in other states where installations are on the drawing board will invoke the initiative process also. This appears to be the only way the public will be achieved, since Congress continues to appropriate tax dollars for research on such projects as the multi-billion-dollar fast-breeder project, and recently refused to eliminate the ceiling on government liability in event of a nuclear disaster.

Many National Health Federation members lent a hand in collecting signatures for petitions to place the nuclear issue on the ballot, and the organization continues to support the concept that industry is obligated to insure the safety of nuclear installations.

This position was reaffirmed by the NHF Executive Committee in February, with members holding the view expressed by President Charles I. Crecelius that "the oil and power monopolies have cornered energy sources, and are insisting on development of nuclear energy without giving serious thought to such safe, inexpensive alternatives as wind or solar energy. Only a pittance is available for research and development of these two energy sources, while billions are being poured into nuclear R & D."

Thus, the National Health Federation, unlike the California Medical Association, does not equivocate. It believes alternatives *are* available — safe ones that is — and that by approving the nuclear initiative, voters will force industry either to come up with guarantees for safety which so far have not been forthcoming, or will demand that further construction be halted until the safeguards are provided.

This issue of *The Bulletin* carries additional relevant information on the subject, including the statements of three individuals who have resigned high-salaried nuclear positions because they can't live with their consciences and continue to take money from an industry they insist is not telling "the whole truth and nothing but the truth." A fourth person — a government inspector — also has quit, disenchanted with the half-truths coming out of high places.

We trust that Californians will do no less as they enter the booth to mark their ballots.

— D. C. M.

## No Conflict of Interest, Says Bechtel

# Power-Policy Makers Hired by Industry

Four key officials of the Nixon administration who helped develop and promote the idea of turning over the government's role in making atomic fuel to private industry now are executives of private firms that are first in line to benefit from the proposed new multibillion-dollar business.

The government has spent the equivalent of \$60 billion to develop atomic fuel technology. Until now, it has supplied all the enriched uranium needed to fuel America's atomic power plants. Following former President Richard M. Nixon's initiative, President Ford is now pressuring Congress to pass a White House bill that would allow private industry to take over the fuel-making process.

The Nixon administration officials whose firms stand to benefit from Ford's moves are:

George P. Shultz, former secretary of labor, secretary of the Treasury and director of the Office of Management and Budget. The last post made him one of the central figures responsible for implementing Nixon's uranium plan. Today, Shultz is president of Bechtel Corp., a California firm leading a consortium of companies that has almost completed negotiations for government guarantees of more than \$3.5 billion to get into the uranium enrichment business.

### HERE THEY ARE

Caspar W. Weinberger, former secretary of health, education and welfare and also once director of the budget bureau after serving as Shultz' deputy while Nixon's plans were being developed. Weinberger, an attorney and economics specialist, now works for Bechtel as special counsel. (Ed. note: As a California senator in 1958, Mr. Weinberger authored the so-called cancer antiquack bill outlawing use of any except conventional types of therapy).

Robert Hollingsworth, former chief executive of the Atomic Energy Commission. It was during his 10 years of directing the commission that Bechtel Corp. was first allowed to study the government's secret processes for making atomic fuel. Hollingsworth now works for Bechtel as manager of manpower services.

Peter Flanigan, former assistant to the President. His primary role was to handle liaison with government agencies, including the AEC.

Flanigan now is a managing director of an investment banking firm, Dillon, Read & Co. That Wall Street firm has been a major investment banker for one company in the Bechtel consortium and is retained as investment adviser for still another firm that is preparing

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## President Signs Nuclear Disaster Ceiling Bill

Despite the attempt by Senator Mike Gravel to remove the \$560-million ceiling on government liability in event of a nuclear disaster, Congress has approved a 10-year extension of the Price-Anderson Act, and President Ford signed the bill.

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy recommended the liability limit even though studies funded by the Atomic Energy Commission concluded that damages to life and property could be in the billions, or tens of billions of dollars.

"The Price-Anderson Act protects the nuclear industry at the expense of the citizen's constitutional right to just compensation," said Senator Gravel. "Even though industry claims nuclear power is

safe, it does not want to accept the liability rules which apply to other industries."

The Gravel amendment to eliminate the \$560-million ceiling on government liability lost about 2-1 in the Senate. Voting for the amendment were Senators Abourezk, Biden, Brooke, Buckley, Bumpers, Case, Clark, Cranston, Culver, Durkin, Gravel, Gary Hart, Philip Hart, Hartke, Haskell, Hatfield, Hathaway, Javits, Kennedy, Leahy, Long, McGovern, McIntyre, Mondale, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Packwood, Proxmire, Randolph, Roth, Schweiker, Tunney and Williams. Senators Bayh, Church, Ribicoff and Taft did not vote. The remaining 62 senators voted against the amendment.

to go into the atomic fuel-making business.

It is not unusual for government officials to move into jobs in industries they have dealt with as government officials—former Pentagon officials often get jobs with defense contractors, for example.

In case of the private takeover of nuclear fuel production, there has been an unusually large exchange of personnel between government and industry.

### 'NO QUESTION'

"There is no question but that there are links (between proposed contractors and the government)," said Jarvis L. Schwennesen, assistant director for uranium enrichment for the Energy Research

and Development Administration, one of two agencies that replaced the defunct AEC.

Ashton J. O'Donnell, manager of the uranium enrichment program for Bechtel, said the company avoided any potential conflict of interest on the part of Schultz, Weinberger and Hollingsworth "by a simple ground rule." O'Donnell said, "You never see them and you never ask them questions (about the government contract)." O'Donnell himself worked for the AEC from 1947 to 1954 and was a paid adviser for the agency in the area of safeguarding nuclear materials from 1969 through June 30, 1972.

—BOB WYRICK

*Newsday*

Long Island Newspaper

## Plutonium 'Leaks' at Kentucky Waste Site

Traces of plutonium and other radioactive wastes have been detected hundreds of feet from where they were buried in Maxey Flats, Ky., prompting a review of waste disposal methods, said William D. Rowe, head of the Environmental Protection Agency's radiation-monitoring program. The wastes—contaminated clothing and resins used to remove radiation from nu-

clear reactor parts—were buried between 1963 and 1972 in trenches in a shallow landfill. Similar burial sites for low-level industrial atomic wastes are located at West Valley, N.Y.; Barnwell, S.C.; Sheffield, Ill.; Beatty, Nev.; and Richland, Wash. The agency said these wastes do not pose the hazard of atomic debris from spent reactor fuel, disposed of under tighter controls.

## Quake Fault 3 Miles from Nuke Plant

The presence of an earthquake fault about three miles offshore from the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant at San Luis Obispo, Calif., is "a matter that has to be resolved" before an operating license can be issued, said Carl Stepp, chief of the seismology and geology division, Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

A study by Dr. Clarence Hall, geology professor at University of California, Los Angeles, says the

nature and age of displacement along the 80-mile fault "indicates the system poses a potential hazard to engineered structures," including the \$900-million PG&E power plant. Officials of that utilities company said they did not know about the fault until the plant had been designed and construction started on the first reactor. The company maintains the plant could withstand what it believes would be "the largest possible shock."

## Nuclear Safeguards Mandated in Bill

After 15 days of hearings on nuclear power in late 1975, the Assembly Committee on Resources, Land Use and Energy drafted a bill to ban construction of nuclear power plants in California until solutions to waste disposal and recycling problems are found.

Terry Goggin, author of the legislation, said it is "independent of the nuclear power plant initiative on the June 8 ballot. After hearing

the testimony, it is something we felt we had to do irrespective of what the people decide."

The bill contains provisions that the state Energy Commission may not approve sites for reactors unless waste and recycling problems are solved, and future plants would be required to install reactors underground to "solve most of the problems relating to a meltdown."

At 'Critical Mass' Thousands Affirm:

## 'We Must Act to Protect Ourselves'

By RUTH MULVEY HARMER

"The doomsday technology of nuclear power doesn't allow for accidents. There is no second chance. Because our public servants are not protecting our purses, our persons, and our planet against its terrible threat, we must act to protect ourselves."

Edwin A. Koupal, Jr., director of People's Lobby and a prime mover in the effort to shield the nation from the wildly-proliferating "nukes," laid down that challenge in Washington at the "Critical Mass" conference organized by Ralph Nader. Thousands of scientists, housewives, legislators, businessmen, students, consumer advocates, environmentalists, and health experts affirmed with him their determination to prevent atomic destruction.

Why the fuss about the proliferation of nuclear power plants, which industry and government propagandists have been touting as the only solution to the nation's energy needs? The case against them now being fought by such differing organizations as the National Council of Churches, National Organization for Women, Common Cause, Public Citizen, Friends of the Earth, Sierra Club, and People's Lobby rests on three major bases:

Nuclear power plants are *unnecessary, uneconomical, unsafe.*

### 'MASSIVE EVIDENCE'

Evidence introduced during the three-day meeting to support that contention was massive. Vast fossil fuel resources, coupled with a sound conservation policy and development of *safe* sources of power (sun, wind, geothermal fields, tides), make a mockery of the emphasis on dangerous and deadly nuclear power. Economically, nuclear plants are ruinous to the country. American taxpayers already have been charged untold *billions*, and as Mr. Nader pointed out, the spectacular cost overruns for nuclear plant construction have been exceeded only by the continued poor operating performance of the plants. He called the Administration's "bailout" plans to further penalize taxpayers by diverting hundreds of billions of dollars from consumer, municipal, and other industry capital projects, "schemes to socialize the losses and risks of a failed technology" for the benefit of Exxon, General Electric, and other corporate giants.

However, the assault on citizens' purses is insignificant when compared with the assault on their persons. Apologists for nuclear fission power plants assert they are "almost risk free" — a curious claim,

since during the past year alone some 1,400 "abnormal occurrences" in nukes were reported to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and major disasters have been narrowly averted at plants near Detroit and Decatur, Ala. If a core meltdown of the type headed off in both those cases happened, the toll would be enormous. Studies by the Atomic Energy Commission itself — a leading advocate of nuclear fission plants — have estimated that a core meltdown could cause between 2,300 and 36,000 deaths. Another estimate — also conservative — was that an accident in any existing large plant near urban areas would release a cloud of radioactive gases and particles that would kill 3,400 persons within 15 miles of the plant. Another 43,000 within a 44-mile radius would be afflicted with severe radiation sickness. Another 182,000 persons within a 200-mile radius would become twice as susceptible to developing cancer.

### 'CONSERVATIVE'

And those estimates are *conservative*. Although government and industry flacks have tried to minimize radioactive poisons by referring to them as "sunshine units," all fission products are deadly when inhaled or absorbed through the skin. The deadliest of the 50 or so being produced are Cesium-137, Strontium-90, Iodine-131, and Plutonium-239. The latter, a chief byproduct of breeder reactors, is so devastating that a single particle is capable of producing cancer. It is estimated that a single

pound evenly distributed around the earth would be enough to induce cancer in every human being. Nor would the threat end quickly: the "half-life" of plutonium is 24,000 years, and its effects would be felt for 250,000.

The thousands of pounds of plutonium that have been and are being produced are a major hazard. If terrorists decided to strike, they would need only 22 pounds of the stuff to manufacture a relatively easy-to-haul bomb with the explosive force of 100 tons of TNT. No permanent solution has been worked out for the lethal garbage, yet each nuclear plant is producing 10,000 gallons of radioactive wastes each year. Despite AEC's assurance of a safe temporary disposal plan, in 1973 at least 115,000 gallons of the poisonous stuff leaked from AEC storage tanks before the leak was detected!

Much of the meeting was devoted to discussions of what citizens have been able to accomplish and what steps need to be taken. Some impressive victories already have been chalked up.

Citizens' groups in 16 states are petitioning through the initiative process for safe energy laws. In California alone, more than 500,000 signatures were gathered to qualify the Nuclear Initiative for the June 1976 ballot. In Oregon, Colorado, Montana, Maine, and a number of other states voters will be allowed to cast a ballot for nuclear safeguards in November. Because only 22 states guarantee citizens the right to legislate for themselves,

(Please turn the page)

# Nuclear Protests Not Confined to U.S.

Protests against proliferation of nuclear equipment is not confined to the United States. Last November delegates from Austria, France, Belgium, West Germany, Alsace, and United States assembled in Brussels for the First World Congress Against Nuclear Power.

Representing United States were Dr. John Gofman of San Francisco, and Mary Hays Weik, editor of *Window On the World*, 166 Second Ave., New York.

In her report, Mrs. Weik said greetings were read from Japan, and Australia. The Congress was attended by individuals from many nations, and many were young

people, described as "thoughtful, determined, realistic—who know what they want, and it is *not* nuclear power."

A display of non-nuclear power sources—polar, wind, geothermal, etc.—attracted attention.

Accompanied by her daughter, Ann Grifalconi, member of the 15-year-old New York antinuclear committee, Mrs. Weik visited the village of Wyhl in southern Germany at the edge of the Black Forest where vintners and farmers have conducted a protest more than a year against construction by a German electric company of a

Ed Koupal of People's Lobby and Ralph Nader are working for enactment of a National Initiative and Vote of Confidence (recall) Amendment to the U. S. Constitution "so people throughout America will have a chance to have their voices heard by legislating for themselves at the federal level."

In several states without the initiative process, legislative action has been effected by concerned groups. In Vermont for example, widespread pressure by citizens' groups resulted in a new law requiring that both houses of the legislature approve any permit for nuclear power plant construction. Until then, permits were granted at the sole discretion of the Public Utilities Commission.

"We can overcome the Dr. Strangeloves in and out of the

White House," speaker after speaker insisted. Dr. John Yiamouyiannis of the National Health Federation offered as convincing evidence that victory is possible, last year's fluoridation election in Los Angeles, where concerned individuals were able to hold back a far-advanced plan to dump that Class-A poison into the public water supply. "People *can* act to protect themselves," he asserted.

One effective way is to help the organizations leading the battle. People's Lobby, for example, needs donations of volunteers' time, and money, and interest. Those interested in heading off a nuclear catastrophe may get in touch with Ed Koupal by writing to People's Lobby, 3456 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Ca. 90019.

nuclear power plant on the Rhine. Police at first threatened to disperse the picketers with fire hoses, but when 12,000 more Rhinelanders descended in support of the vigil, they withdrew.

"Peasants staff the project, manage the job of 'occupation' in an orderly, effective way," says Mrs. Weik. "They have built a large circular wood building, 'Friendship Hus,' with a capacity of about 1,000 persons. A year ago they conducted a workshop staffed by German and French scholars. The farmers know their scientific facts and cherish friendly discussions... However, the electric company planning the nuclear installation shows no sign of moving the project to another site. They will build

the plant there or nowhere. Say the villagers, no plant shall stand there. They know the risks, and quietly, firmly, decisively refuse its presence, block the way of any building equipment brought in. An upper court in Mannheim has issued an adverse ruling on the case, but the farmers around Wyhl, whose families have tended the area's vineyards for hundreds of years, refuse to accept the ruling."

Mrs. Weik asks Americans to write Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Government Offices, Bonn, West Germany, asking him to intervene in the case of Professor Jens Scheer who faces suspension from his position at Bremen University because of outspoken views on nuclear safety.

## NUKE EXPORT IMPACT REPORT TO BE MADE

As a first step in a growing involvement with international environmental problems, the Natural Resources Defense Council, 15 W. 44th St., New York, and several leading U.S. environmental organizations successfully brought suit to require an EPA environmental impact statement on America's exportation of nuclear technology. The Energy Research and Development Administration has agreed to draft the statement. In a recent address to the U.N., Secretary Henry Kissinger added his voice to the many others warning of the dangers of plutonium, and selling nuclear technology abroad, particularly in unstable parts of the world.

In April 1975, NRDC in concert

with other U.S. environmental groups, filed suit to require environmental impact statements on the exportation of pesticides, including DDT.

— PROGRESS REPORT  
NRDC, 15 W. 44 St.  
New York, N.Y. 10036

## TWO PLUTONIUM SUITS

Two suits have been filed to reverse the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's decision on plutonium facilities. The agency said in November it will allow licensing procedures for plutonium recycle facilities (reprocessing plants) to go ahead, even though it will be some two years before the Commission decides whether to allow plutonium recycle.

## A-FUEL MISSING — BUT HOW MUCH?

News item from Washington, D.C., March 1, 1976 (*Los Angeles Times*, p. 3): "Some atomic fuel is presently 'unaccounted for' and there is no immediate way to keep exact tabs on all of it, Kenneth R. Chapman, director of the Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, said. Testifying before a House energy subcommittee studying threats of terrorism, theft, and sabotage directed at atomic energy plants, he said: 'Theft of plutonium by an employe would be extremely difficult to accomplish.' But in response to questions, he admitted that some fuel is unaccounted for, and said no one really knows how much is gone."

## NUCLEAR CUT-BACK

The country's ruling Social Democrats, against the protests of power authorities, announced there will be only two nuclear plants built during the next decade, to give Sweden a total of 13 such stations. That is barely half the number power authorities say is required.

A major reason for the hold-down is political, observers claim. Swedes have grown decidedly leery about plunging too deeply into nuclear power. A recent poll showed that 43% of the population opposed such plants, with only 20% in favor.

## NUKE PLANT OKAYED

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has issued a construction permit to Houston Lighting & Power Co. to build a nuclear generating station in Matagorda County, Texas. According to *The Wall Street Journal*, ownership in the project will be shared by Houston Lighting, Central Power & Light Co. of Corpus Christi, the City of Austin, and the City of San Antonio.

### BEQUESTS and GIFTS

**BEQUEST IN WILL:** Here is a suggested statement for the convenience of those who wish to incorporate into their wills a bequest to The National Health Federation:

*"I give, devise and bequeath to The National Health Federation, a non-profit corporation, incorporated under the laws of California, with headquarters at Monrovia, California, the sum of.....(\$.....) (and/or property herein described) for its discretionary use in carrying out its general aims and purposes."*

**INSURANCE POLICY GIFT:** For those who wish to name The National Health Federation as sole beneficiary, or one of the beneficiaries, in an insurance policy, it is suggested that you obtain from your insurance agent the necessary legal form or application for your signature, before witnesses if required. The following designation is suggested:

*"The National Health Federation, a non-profit corporation, incorporated under the laws of California, with headquarters at Monrovia, California, the sum of.....(\$.....) for its discretionary use in carrying out its general aims and purposes."*

**MEMORIAL FUND:** Should the donor desire to create a Memorial Fund in a will or insurance policy, state, after the sum of property described in the beneficial gift, that the fund is to be known and designated as the "....(name).... Memorial Fund."

## Precedent-Setting Petition Drives

# Oregon, Washington Seek To Outlaw Fluoridation

Precedent-setting petition drives are under way in the Pacific Northwest as a first step to outlaw fluoridation.

In Oregon a drive to qualify the issue for the ballot has been underway since the first of the year, directed by Demaris Yates and Rosemary Hinkley, Portland, of the Oregon Antifluoridation Council.

In Washington a drive organized by NHF Science Director John A. Yiamouyiannis, Ph.D., was launched in February to qualify Initiative No. 322 for the November ballot. He spent more than three weeks working with residents who believe this grass-roots approach is the most effective and perhaps fastest way "to rid our drinking water of the abomination of fluoride."

He appeared on many radio and television shows while there, and was pleased with the "media exposure" arranged by Mrs. Carolyn Suddeth.

The science director said 14,300 petitions are in circulation, with more than 300 persons working to obtain the signatures of 150,000 to 200,000 registered voters asking that the measure be placed on the ballot.

While in Washington he contacted campaign workers throughout the state. Many students have been recruited, including some at

the University of Washington, and Washington State, Seattle.

During the three-week period, approximately \$3,500 was raised to meet expenses.

Mrs. Suddeth, Seattle, is in charge of the coordination and follow-up to meet the July 2 deadline for submitting the names to the secretary of state. She may be reached through the Washington Antifluoridation Coalition, Box 66081, Seattle 98166 — telephone (206)244-7443.

The official ballot title of Initiative Measure No. 322 is in the form of this question: "Shall fluoridation of public water supplies be made unlawful and violations subject to criminal penalties?"

If approved by voters in November, fluoridation of public water supplies will be banned throughout the state, "whether ownership of or water rights to . . . are publicly or privately held, leased, managed, operated or otherwise controlled, except that any water supply serving not more than one single-family residence shall be excluded, and water distributed in individual containers shall be excluded . . ." The state board of health is designated as the administrative agency to administer and implement provisions of the act which also provides that "any party shall have a civil cause of action against any

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purveyor, any party, or the board, for violation of or failure to comply with . . . any provision of the act." Violation would be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, and/or imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year.

Dr. Yiamouyiannis said the petition drive will be successful if those who have given assurances of performance carry through, obtaining the required number of signatures — approximately 120,000. He is confident this will be done.

Elsewhere on the fluoridation front, a move is underway to block fluoridation of Cincinnati water, ordered by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, despite three-time voter rejection of fluoridation in the past. Attorneys Robert Manley and Timothy Fisher have been retained to represent the antifluoridation forces, and following a 2½-hour court hearing Feb. 27 at which Dr. Yiamouyiannis presented evidence against fluoridation, the judge granted a temporary injunction to halt it. In March, however, the court ruled that it lacked jurisdiction to nullify a state law.

Court action also has been launched in Oakland, Calif., to prevent the East Bay Municipal Water District from implementing fluoridation, approved by a small margin during an election in 1973. Despite objections from the Alameda County Department of Health, a superior court judge ordered a hearing on the issue.

The court action in Alton, Ill., still is pending, with a court hear-

ing now scheduled for sometime in May.

And in Arizona, antifluoridation forces are mobilizing resources to meet the threat of regulatory action by the State Health Services Department to force a vote on cities and towns not presently fluoridated. Earlier it was announced the State Health Services Department was drafting regulations to require fluoridation of water throughout the state, following an opinion by the attorney general that the department possesses authority to impose mandatory fluoridation. To strip the department of such authority, S.B. 1383 has been introduced. It may be amended to outlaw fluoridation altogether. Enroute back to Ohio from Washington in late February Dr. Yiamouyiannis stopped in Phoenix, addressed a convention of International Association of Cancer Victims and Friends, winning support for S.B. 1383, and making radio and television appearances.

A letter-writing campaign has been underway to obtain support for S.B. 1383, introduced by Senator Bill Hardt of Globe. NHF Board Member W. E. "Slim" Taylor of Williams said he was told by Dr. Arthur Mello, Director of the Division of Dental Health, Arizona State Department of Health, that "there is no activity at the present time on the state level for state mandatory fluoridation."

## The Tattler Covers Cancer Fluoride Issue

The March 28, 1976 issue of the weekly *National Tattler*, 2717 North Pulaski Rd., Chicago 60639, contains a double-page spread on the fluoridation-cancer issue, outlining the role of the National Cancer Institute in what many view as a coverup, and the efforts of Congressmen James J. Delaney, L. H. Fountain and Daniel J. Flood to call the agency to account.

An accompanying editorial observed that "it may be time to take a long, second look at the fluoride question. The investigative report presented on pages 6 and 7 has nothing to do with emotion or politics. It is an accurate report based on scientific research indicating that fluoride may be contributing to a shocking increase in cancer deaths in our large cities . . . Perhaps it is time we considered the effects of fluoride based on scientific investigation rather than emotion and politics."

## Readers Write

### CLARIFICATION: SEATTLE FLUORIDATED '70

EDITOR:

I have read the article on the latest figures on fluoride-cancer links and the comments on the November 14 report of NCI.

It is extremely disappointing to find Seattle on the nonfluoridated list, because it is fluoridated, even though it was not fluoridated until 1970, the year beyond what is encompassed in the figures. In fact it is downright discouraging not to find something to make clear the period Seattle was unfluoridated. I hope the report itself elucidates this.

If this is not explained, the pros are bound to take up the point with great jubilation, for they are literal indeed, and it will certainly put us on the defensive here, right

when we are conducting an offensive.

— ESTHER M. OLSEN  
Coordinator, Multnomah  
County  
Oregon Antifluoridation  
Council  
901 N.E. 91st Ave.  
Portland, Ore.

### CANCER CONVENTION

Biological approaches, and new types of cancer therapy will be discussed at the annual nutritional convention of the Foundation for Alternative Cancer Therapies May 1-2 in the Statler Hilton Hotel, 7th Ave. and 33rd St., New York, according to Ruth Sackman, executive director. Single-day admission is \$2.50, \$4 for the two days.

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November 6, 1975

George Castaneda, D. D.S.  
100 N. Palm  
Woodlake, California 93286

Dear Dr. Castaneda,

As president of the Woodlake Union Elementary School Board of Trustees, it is my opinion that a program of good dental hygiene is most worthwhile. To comply with certain State programs it has been mandated that we have such a program to qualify for State funds in our Early Childhood Education program.

However, all ramifications of achieving this goal must be considered. I thoroughly endorse any educational program that will provide instruction in dental hygiene, including proper brushing, care of the mouth, good nutritional habits, dental examinations, etc. I do, however, have some concerns regarding the use of fluoride. There seems to be mounting evidence that fluoride has undesirable side effects as documented by the enclosed reprints from the National Health Federation. They are:

1. What They Haven't Told You About Fluoridation
2. Fluoridation and Cancer, from the Congressional Record-7/21/75
3. Did You Know?
4. Cancer Death Rate Highest in Fluoridated Cities
5. The National Health Federation  
Re: 25,000 Cancer Deaths Per Year Now Attributed  
to Fluoridation

In the spirit of the new consumer advocacy, I feel it is the responsibility of the school administration to inform parents that there is a division of opinion among the experts regarding the use of fluoride. As Gene Rostand said, "The obligation to endure gives us the right to know." This certainly seems to be applicable in the case of fluoride. It is therefore my recommendation that the superintendent prepare a parental consent slip providing objective information concerning all potential effects of fluoride to be presented to the parents before the children are involved in such a program.

Sincerely,

*Ronald P. Georgi D.C.*

Ronald P. Georgi, D. C.

CC: Brian Vaccaro, Superintendent  
Frances Phillips, school nurse  
National Health Federation

## Clinton Miller in Try for GOP Senate Nomination in Utah

Last Feb. 20, NHF Legislative Advocate Clinton R. Miller announced his candidacy for U.S. Senate in the Republican primary in Utah.

The Washington office will be staffed on a part-time basis by NHF Science Director John A. Yiamouyiannis, and Admiral A. I. Malstrom. It will remain open, with Miss Grace Spencer, secretary, processing calls and mail.

Mr. Miller, 54, told the press he decided to become a candidate as a result of "a recent resolve to lengthen my stride in the fight for freedom to include all aspects of life."

He describes as "the two overriding issues this bicentennial election year, the writing of laws by executive order, and the federal debt."

"Two hundred years ago, inspired men drafted a constitution to avoid legislation by executive orders, through a system of checks and balances. On Feb. 16, 1962, President John F. Kennedy issued 10 executive orders which virtually gave him and succeeding presidents an unlimited license to control, in event of an 'emergency,' every aspect of our lives.

"Ten years later, President Richard M. Nixon created the machinery to implement President Kennedy's executive orders, through regional government programs. If elected I will demand immediate repeal of all federal executive or-

ders which usurped legislative powers of Congress, thereby robbing citizens of the basic freedom of choice."

Commenting on "the monstrous federal debt," he said "1976 should be the year Utah unfurls the banner of 'Get-Out-of-Debt (GOOD) Government.' Since 1958, the national debt has doubled—from less than \$300 billion to more than \$600 billion. I believe the majority of Utahns are opposed to that increasing debt, and the resultant inflation it has brought."

He said he would propose, if elected, a federal law requiring that "every aspect of the national budget including interest on the debt, be balanced. A second law should stipulate that 1% of the debt be repaid annually until paid in full by our tricentennial."

In discussing his experience as a lobbyist for the National Health Federation in Washington, Mr. Miller said, "I have had 14 years of in-front-of-the-scenes experience, and I know how to get things done in Congress. My forte is to get strong, bipartisan support on highly controversial issues. Our bills and amendments have ultimately passed by overwhelming and increasingly high majorities."

Designating the National Health Federation the beneficiary on a paid-up life insurance policy helps sustain NHF's ongoing program.

## Patients Sue to Obtain Laetrile

The judge who barred Dr. James R. Privitera, Covina, Calif., from dispensing Laetrile pending an appeal of his conviction in January, has been sued by 74 cancer patients, along with the California Department of Health.

A little-known law enabling suit to be filed against judges was invoked by Attorney George Kell, Modesto, who defended Dr. Privitera and five others in a five-month-long trial.

The suit, brought against Municipal Judge Roy Fitzgerald and the Health Department, was heard March 8 in federal court, San Diego.

Convicted on a conspiracy charge (of violating the California ban on Laetrile in treatment of cancer), Dr. Privitera continues to practice during the appeal period, but unless the federal court overturns Judge Fitzgerald's prohibition against use of Laetrile, will not be permitted to make it available to patients.

Attorney Kell contends that California law does not prohibit use of Laetrile (amygdalin), unless prescribed as cancer therapy. Since Dr. Privitera recommends its use only as a means of improving the patient's general health, the lawyer maintains the judge acted illegally in prohibiting its use during the appeal period.

In a letter to Dr. Jerome Lackner, director of the California Health Department, Mr. Kell has asked that the Department review

its opposition to Laetrile and revise the regulation so people who wish it, may obtain it legally from a doctor willing to dispense it.

### JUROR REGRETS HE VOTED TO CONVICT

**Ed Voss, a younger juror in the Laetrile case, told the Chula Vista Star-News Jan. 29 that he was against conviction of Dr. Privitera until half an hour before the verdict became unanimous.**

**"I can't sleep at night," he told the newspaper. "Most of the jurors went in with minds closed like fists. I have this guilt within me. I have terrible nightmares now . . . I feel sorry that I didn't hold out for a hung jury. I should have just let the other people ridicule me. I changed my opinion under pressure. If it were to happen again, I wouldn't."**

**He said some of the women jurors were anxious to get out (of further deliberations) "and wrap up their Christmas shopping. One juror had a round-trip ticket to Hawaii and said his 'wife would kill' him if he didn't finish in time to make the plane."**

Designating the National Health Federation the beneficiary on a paid-up life insurance policy helps sustain NHF's ongoing program.

## 'Who Are the Quacks?' Asks California Laetrile Patient

From Elizabeth Kitzman of Morro Bay, Calif., *The Bulletin* received a newspaper clipping from the San Luis Obispo *Telegram-Tribune* with a letter from a Laetrile patient who resents the official ban on its use. Ms. Kitzman observed in an accompanying note that "A few years ago it would have been impossible to find such an article or letter in a local newspaper — at least that has been my experience. A change is coming about slowly, but only because of the National Health Federation and a few other fighters who are enlightening the public . . ."

DeForrest O. Layland of Atascadero wrote the newspaper editor as follows:

"It is surely a crime that some unnamed physician can be granted space to call a legitimate treatment of cancer a hoax and quackery.

"The medical profession has done a great deal for us in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, but it is also well known that it is the king when it comes to practicing quackery.

"On Nov. 9, 1975 I began a series of tests in the office of Dr. Cletsoway, urologist, and at the French Hospital. These tests revealed by a biopsy test, acid phosphatase test and x-rays, that I have cancer of the prostate, cancer of the bones and probably in other areas that tests do not show. Dr. Cletsoway, two heart specialists, the urologist at Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn.,

all say to follow Dr. Cletsoway's recommendation.

"But the Lord spoke to me and said 'No.'

"Within 24 hours I learned of the cancer therapy offered in Mexico and drove down there as directed. I talked to 200 people with every kind of cancer in the book and 99% of them had taken all the treatment recommended by U.S. doctors. It was their last stand, given up. Some were without a leg, a colon, a voice, had tumors on the brain, pancreas, kidneys, liver, breast, stomach — you name it. Every one I asked told me they would never, if they had it to do over again, have the knife, radiation, or chemotherapy. They all said their life was not extended, only made miserable.

"My options were 12 to 18 months to live unless I submit to extensive surgery and treatment. My cancer is now inactive. The prostate gland is reducing in size. The acid phosphatase test shows real progress — now nearly normal after 2½ months using cancer control from Mexico. I threw away the catheter. Now will the doctors say that maybe I was not diagnosed properly? Vitamin B17 is real (Laetrile cancer control).

"I have just learned that a drug called Candicidin has been tested with over 80% cure of prostate enlargement. The following urologists performed the tests but their hands

(Please turn the page)



## Orthomolecular Medicine Insurance Bills Reintroduced in California

Legislation to permit MediCal insurance to cover the costs of physician prescription of vitamins and mineral supplements again has been introduced in the California Legislature by Senator James R. Mills, San Diego.

A similar measure was approved by both branches of the legislature during the 1974-75 session, but was vetoed by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., who said however that he would "welcome" reintroduc-

tion of a modified program this year. The new proposal provides for a tri-county pilot program to determine its fiscal efficacy and impact on the MediCal budget.

Senator Mills also has authored a companion bill requiring private health insurance carriers to offer coverage of orthomolecular medicine and clinical ecology. It will parallel a bill approved by Senate and Assembly in 1975, and also axed by the governor.

## Grand Jury Grills Cancer Control Society

Lorraine Rosenthal, Secretary of the Cancer Control Society, 2043 No. Berendo, Los Angeles, spent 15 minutes Feb. 3 answering questions put by the State's Attorney during a session of the Los Angeles County Grand Jury. That body had subpoenaed the organization's records from 1973 and quizzed her as to whether the Society had given money to any doctors, to

the McNaughton Foundation, and whether it paid speakers at conventions. It is the opinion of the Society's attorney, Mobley Milam, that someone in authority "is attempting to establish a case of conspiracy against the Society in connection with distribution of Laetrile."

### JUDGE'S LAETRILE ORDER

U.S. District Court Judge Luther Bohanon for the third time granted permission in Oklahoma City to a physician to administer Laetrile to a cancer patient. The doctor said the patient had undergone chemotherapy, and "Its use in treating cancer is, to my knowledge, of no definitely-proven value, and is highly experimental."

are tied by the F.D.A.: Dr. Lazarus, Orkin, N.Y.; Dr. Keshin, professor of urology, New York Medical College; Dr. Andrew Sporer, New Jersey College of Medicine. These men can't help you because of the Food and Drug Administration and the big biz that controls the medical profession. Now who is the quack? May God be my witness."

## Rites Held for Dr. Noble, Naturopathic Physician

Funeral services were held in January in Portland for Dr. John W. Noble, Jr., longtime National Health Federation supporter, member of the Board of Governors several years, and a personal friend of the late Fred J. Hart, NHF founder. He had been recovering from a heart ailment since December when he suffered a relapse.

Born in Camden, Calif., April 7, 1906, he was raised in Montana and Idaho, and had practiced naturopathy since 1937, following graduation from Western States College, Portland. For 19 years he practiced in Vancouver, Wash.,

then went to Portland.

Active in affairs of the National Association of Naturopathic Physicians, and the Oregon association, he had served as president of each, and was executive secretary of both at the time of his death. He published *The Natural Health World* and *The Naturopath*, and was treasurer of the National College of Naturopathic Medicine, and administrative director of the Portland branch. The last 12 years he had been executive secretary of the Oregon Board of Naturopathic Examiners.

Dr. Noble was a member of the Masonic Lodge, a past Royal Patron of Mizpah Court of Amaranth, and a past president of Peninsula Kiwanis Club, Portland. Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Mildred Noble; one son, Robert Wesley, Vancouver, Wash.; a brother, Eldon Noble, Sr., of Camas, Wash.; two sisters, June Woodward of Camas, and Fern Malberg of Vancouver; and eight grandchildren.

In a letter to Mrs. Noble, NHF Board Chairman Kurt W. Donsbach, on behalf of the Executive Committee, expressed condolences, and observed: "Dr. Noble will be greatly missed. Those seeking health freedoms indeed have lost a valiant champion, an honest and kind teacher, and the Federation has lost a valued friend and dedicated supporter. It is our hope that we will continue to enjoy your friendship, and the exchange of mutually beneficial ideas and information . . ."

### MEGAVITAMIN THERAPY RESEARCH

The California Department of Health has launched a study to assess the efficacy of vitamin-mineral therapy in mental illness. Conducted at Patton State Hospital, Patton, Calif., it is under supervision of Louis S. Smith, M.D., medical director at Patton, who was requested by Health Director Jerome Lackner, M.D., to undertake the clinical research.

Dr. Smith is described by the California Orthomolecular Medical Society, 2340 Parker St., Berkeley, as "a dedicated psychiatrist who uses orthomolecular techniques in treatment of schizophrenia, alcoholism, and drug addiction."

## THE WELCOME MAT'S OUT TO THESE NEW LIFE AND PERPETUAL MEMBERS

### PERPETUAL

MRS. HUBERT ABBE HAWSON  
Bronxville, N.Y.

SYLVIA NICHOLSON  
Beverly Hills, Calif.

MRS. EMMA KAI  
St. Petersburg Beach, Fla.

BENEDICT SCHIAVO  
Alhambra, Calif.

MRS. O. E. KIRKPATRICK  
Oakland, Ore.

### LIFE

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Indianapolis, Ind.

VOLODYMYR ZASADNEY  
Elmwood Park, Ill.

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DR. GUSTOV MARQUARDT  
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St. Louis, Mo.

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Sedona, Ariz.

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Los Angeles, Calif.

NEWTON and ARDITH BEST  
Los Angeles, Calif.

VANCE and DIXIE SMITH  
Los Angeles, Calif.

DR. and MRS. S. G. CHANEY  
Chapel Hill, N.C.

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El Segundo, Calif.

ERCEL M. MATHIEU  
Hawthorne, Calif.

FRANK TINGUE  
Hawthorne, Calif.

## THIS IS THE NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION

The National Health Federation is America's largest, organized, noncommercial health consumer group. It is a nonprofit corporation founded in 1955. Its membership is comprised of men and women in all walks of life, belonging to a variety of religious faiths and political persuasions, and engaged in nearly every profession and trade.

Its members believe that health freedoms are inherently guaranteed to us as human beings, and our right to them as Americans is implied in the words, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Yet, frequently, these freedoms and rights have been and continue to be violated. Too often, as a result of the unopposed pressures from organized medicine, the chemical industry, pharmaceutical manufacturers, and others, laws and regulations have been imposed which better serve these special-interest groups than the public at large. We see and hear of new instances daily. To name a few: spiraling health-care costs, consumer exploitation by leading industries, excessive devitalization and adulteration of our foods, restriction of certain types of treatment, banning of certain health books from the mails, the harassment of those who advocate natural methods of healing and natural foods, the poisoning of our air, water and soil through greed and carelessness, and many other health-related issues.

The NHF opposes monopoly and compulsion in things related to health where the safety and welfare of others are not concerned. NHF does not oppose nor approve any specific healing profession or their methods, but it does oppose the efforts of one group to restrict the freedom of practice of qualified members of another profession, thus attempting to create a monopoly.

The public needs a strong voice, such as the NHF provides, to speak and act in their behalf in these health-related matters. Legislators need your support to balance the pressures exerted upon them by the special interests. The National Health Federation, through a special legal and legislative staff in Washington, keeps its members apprised of all health legislation, opposes inadequate or undemocratic health legislation, while supporting or drafting bills to protect the individual's health freedom.

Will you join us in this worthy effort?

## ELECTED FEDERATION OFFICERS

Charles I. Crecelius — President and Executive Head of the Federation.  
Address: P.O. Box 688, Monrovia, California 91016.

Betty Lee Morales — Secretary

Dorothy B. Hart — Vice-President

Kurt W. Donsbach — Chairman of the Board of Governors and Executive Assistant to the President.  
Address: P.O. Box 688, Monrovia, California 91016

V. Earl Irons — Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors

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Don C. Matchan — Editor of  
**NHF Bulletin.**

Opinions expressed in **The Bulletin** are those of the writers of the articles and are not necessarily the opinion of the National Health Federation.

**NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION**

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**Thank you!**

PLACE  
13c STAMP  
HERE

**Every family in America should belong to the National Health Federation to —**

1. Support the principle of freedom of choice and liberty in health matters.
2. Be a part of a strong and united consumer's voice in all health matters.
3. Work for beneficial and needed health legislation and, at the same time, oppose proposals which are detrimental to the health interests of the people or which do not provide for equality of recognition of all legally established health professions.
4. Support a united effort to reduce the cost of health care.
5. Oppose insults upon our ecology which have an impact on health
6. Oppose the use of chemical food additives which have not been proved absolutely safe or which are not needed.
7. Secure fair and impartial enforcement of food and drug laws and regulations.
8. Insist that all monies raised for health research and care be used exclusively for these purposes.
9. Compel all health fund-raising organizations to disclose in an annual report, the amount of funds collected and how the funds were expended.

THESE ARE THE THINGS THE NATIONAL HEALTH FEDERATION IS ORGANIZED TO DO — JOIN ITS RANKS AND TAKE PART IN THIS VITAL EFFORT ON BEHALF OF YOURSELF AND OF ALL AMERICA.

**UPCOMING NHF CONVENTIONS**

**Rocky Mountain Regional — May 9**

Holiday Inn Downtown—Denver

**So. Calif. Regional — May 15-16**

El Cortez Hotel — San Diego

**Northern California — June 19-20**

Airport Marina Hotel — Burlingame  
(1380 Old Bayshore Highway)

**Northwest Regional — July 10-11**

Sheraton-Portland — Portland

**HELP SAVE OUR HEALTH FREEDOMS**