



League of Women Voters Education Fund

October 16, 1978

Laura Keever
10515 Laneview
Houston, TX 77070

Dear Laura:

Thanks for your note. It arrived in the same mail with Dotty's draft reply to L. Hunt Sutherland. I am enclosing a copy for your information. I thought she did a masterful job in dealing with the points he raised.

I too miss you, especially this week when we're holding our Energy Education Training Conference. We are very, very busy.

Sincerely yours,

Isabelle

Isabelle P. Weber

enclosures (2)

*Also enclosed is a copy of
Bud Lawrence's very nice
letter to our new Executive Director.
Note the reference to one Laura
Keever.*

IHW

League of Women Voters
of the United States
1730 M STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

October 16, 1978

L. Hunt Sutherland, Vice President
Lone Star Gas Company
301 S. Harwood Street
Dallas, TX 75201

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

Thank you very much for your thoughtful letter sharing your thoughts and views regarding the LWVUS energy position with me. While I do not agree with all your premises, I see that there is much that we do agree on and that is good. Above all it is important to keep the dialogue between industry, government, ~~scientists~~ and citizens continuing. Only by working together can the problem be successfully tackled.

Let me first say that the League's energy position was arrived at by a study and consensus process undertaken by the members of the League. Our positions reflect, after a very careful and thorough study of the energy situation, substantial agreement by those members who participated (some 1100 local Leagues throughout the states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) on what the federal government's role should be in this area. The positions ~~were not~~ arrived at by the League policy makers (i.e., the National Board) nor by merely accepting the federal government's thesis of inadequate natural resources.

Your basic disagreement appears to revolve around our position which calls for no increased reliance on domestic oil and gas. This position cannot be viewed in isolation of the other elements of our position, but it does reflect the acceptance of the well-documented and now generally agreed upon data which indicates that production of crude oil in the U.S. has already peaked and is sharply declining, with gas production not far behind. We are not opposed to increased exploration and production but realize that this will only use up what is left faster.

C
O
P
Y

October 16, 1978

Our policy statement therefore gives top priority to conservation, renewable resource utilization and the environmentally sound use of coal. Removable coal is not expected to be depleted for approximately 300 years. We also reject increased reliance on nuclear fission for the reasons stated in the Amplification of our National Energy Position. We will therefore support federal programs and policies which require and encourage conservation, encourage development of renewable resources and the environmentally sound use of coal. These include fiscal measures such as tax and financial incentives and disincentives and gradual deregulation of natural gas and oil prices. We are concerned about possible "windfall" profits due to new programs and changes in government policies and certainly will monitor federal incentive programs as well as pricing policies.

Incidentally, we are aware of the U.S. Geological Survey report indicating large amounts of natural gas in geopressurized water reservoirs under the Gulf, but also of the technological problems involved in extracting this potential source with a net gain of energy.

I think one important point that should be made is that while I firmly believe that the League's policy statement is comprehensive and provides a reasoned and balanced approach to the energy situation, it is not cast in concrete and is subject to continual review in light of changing circumstances and technologies. Therefore, I would be most happy to receive any information, data or reports you might have to which I may not otherwise have access.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy K. Powers, Chair
National Energy Committee

cc: President, IOW of Texas
Laura Keever

IP

DKP:aw



SEP 28 1978

1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209
Telephone (703) 524 2000

George H. Lawrence
President

September 25, 1978

Ms. Harriet Hentges
Executive Director
League of Women Voters of
the United States
1730 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Ms. Hentges:

Please accept my apologies for not being able to attend the reception honoring Ruth Hinnerfield, the new president of the League of Women Voters of the United States. I look forward to meeting you both at a later date and extend my congratulations and best wishes for success in your new responsibilities as executive director of the League.

I hope our schedules permit us to discuss our mutual efforts to educate citizens as to energy options, and in particular, the increasingly important role gaseous fuel will play as the link between today's conventional energies and tomorrow's renewables. In addition to being the cleanest, most efficient, most economical and most environmentally acceptable form of fossil energy, gas has another important asset. That plus is the million-mile network of gas pipelines throughout the United States, already underground and paid for. Furthermore, this system stands ready to deliver gaseous energy from various sources including coal, LNG, Alaska, synthetics, biomass conversion and eventually, hydrogen gas from seawater.

It is my sincere wish that under your guidance, our working relationship with the League on the national and state levels will continue to grow as it has for the past two years. We are especially proud that the League has been a part of the ground-breaking and formation of A.G.A.'s consumer roundtable program. As we look over the list of the four completed roundtables, the three scheduled for October and the two planned for November, it is gratifying to recall hearing Leaguers like Laura Keever, Marilyn Reeves, Betty MacDonald, and Fran Kieffer calling for more face-to-face communication between gas utility executives and consumer group leaders.

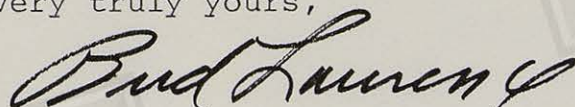
Ms. Harriet Hentges
September 25, 1978

Page Two

I hope that during the coming year we may be able to host League representatives at the A.G.A. Laboratories in Cleveland. I'm sure the League would be impressed with our gas appliance research, testing and certification programs. Dedicated to providing the American public with safer and more efficient gas appliances, the Blue Star Certification Seal program is over fifty years old. When Virginia Knauer dedicated the new facility a few years ago, she said the gas industry was "keeping its flame under a bushel." With that admonition in mind, we'd like to share with you perhaps our industry's greatest testimony of commitment to the public interest.

Again, on behalf of A.G.A. and our member companies, I wish you much success as the League's executive director.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Bud Lawrence".

George H. Lawrence

GHL/hsg

Statement of Position on Energy

as announced by the National Board March 9, 1978

The League of Women Voters of the United States believes that the United States cannot and should not sustain its historical rate of energy consumption. Not only as a responsible member of the world community but also in the national interest, the United States must make a significant and progressive reduction in its energy growth rate. To achieve this goal, the nation must develop and implement energy strategies that--while taking account of differences in the needs and resources of states and regions--give precedence to the national good.

Between now and the year 2000, while arriving at long-term energy strategies, the United States should develop and use a mix of energy sources based on the following policies:

- ☐ Top priority must be given to conservation; renewable resources, especially solar heating and cooling, bioconversion and wind; and the environmentally sound use of coal.
- ☐ Dependence on imported energy supplies must be reduced.
- ☐ Because finite supplies of domestic oil and natural gas must be conserved, reliance on these sources should not be increased.
- ☐ Reliance on nuclear fission (light water reactors) should not be increased. Special attention must be given to solving waste disposal and other health and safety problems associated with this energy source.

Beyond the year 2000, the United States should rely predominantly on renewable resources. To make this change possible, the federal government should:

- ☐ give top priority to conservation and to the development and use of solar heating and cooling, solar electricity and bioconversion;
- ☐ emphasize energy-efficient technologies, especially cogeneration and district heating;
- ☐ support the development of fusion and geothermal energy;
- ☐ give extremely low priority to the plutonium breeder reactor.

To achieve a reduced energy growth rate and the optimum mix of sources and technologies, the federal government should:

- ☐ use research and development funds, tax incentives and loan guarantees to encourage business, industry and individual consumers to conserve energy and to shift toward the development and use of renewable resources.
- ☐ use tax disincentives to promote energy conservation and, in the case of individual consumers, to foster the use of renewable resources.
- ☐ gradually deregulate oil and natural gas prices and at the same time tax windfall profits attributable to deregulation;
- ☐ set mandatory standards for energy conservation.

Federal standards and compliance timetables that protect the environment should not be relaxed in pursuit of national energy goals.

In developing national energy strategies, the federal government should spread costs and benefits (environmental, social, economic, health) as equitably as possible. In keeping with this criterion, states and regions should take steps to maximize conservation and to utilize their indigenous, renewable resources. There should be assistance for low-income individuals, when changes would bear unduly on the poor.

In the distribution of roles and responsibilities, the following principles should apply:

- [] The processes used to develop and implement national energy strategies should give a voice to all levels of government.
- [] The federal government should set national standards to reach policy objectives. States may set more stringent standards, within the context of national policy. Implementation and enforcement of national standards should be primarily at the state level.
- [] States and regions should cooperate with each other and with the federal government to achieve national energy goals.
- [] Public understanding and cooperation are essential to the success of any national energy strategy. Citizen participation in decision making must be assured at every governmental level.

September 27, 1978

Anthony J. Natale
Resource Consultants, Inc.
Suite 275
6350 LBJ Freeway
Dallas, Texas 75240

Dear Tony,

Last week at our state board meeting in Austin, Laura gave me a copy of Philip's testimony to the Public Utilities Commission. I wanted to personally thank you on behalf of the League for making this possible. I thought he presented the conclusions of the Coal Policy Project succinctly, and the information should have indeed been useful to the Commission. We do appreciate your interest in this matter.

I understand that you are involved in planning the son of the son of Dialogue I on nuclear power with Houston Power and Lighting Co. It sounds exciting -- I hope it will be at a time when I can attend.

Best wishes in your multiple endeavors.

Cordially,

Betty Anderson

BA:jl

bcc: B. Anderson
L. Keever
S.O.

5505 Pine Arbor Dr.
Houston, Tex. 77066
April 15, 1979

Mrs. Laura Kevers
10815 Laneview Dr.
Houston, Texas 77070

Dear Laura,

Because of the Three Mile Island Nuclear Plant accident and the questions this has raised about using nuclear energy, perhaps the League of Women Voters should reexamine its position on nuclear energy use.

I believe this ~~large~~ accident has changed few people's opinions about nuclear energy except, maybe, those who were on the fence about where they stood. Those who are opposed adamantly to nuclear energy and those who favor it adamantly are each using the accident to propagandize their viewpoints. Once again, such actions affirm that attitudes are more important than facts.

However, there is a great deal of conflicting professional opinions these days regarding the safety of low level radiation and the fact that the accident did occur and ^{but} the possibility of a hydrogen bubble had never even been considered before, does put a different perspective on the subject.

I know the League's position toward nuclear energy is a lukewarm position at best, but I believe that somehow, some way this position should be reappraised.

Sincerely yours,
Helen Jo Williams

This letter is also being sent to Lynn Johnson.

Land Use -

- Notes
- NE Core Meeting
4-24-79
- 1) Coastal Mgmt Prog.
 - 2) Rev Update on Prospects for L. Use Mgmt
at

Offboard committee

Monitoring -

Land Office
P&W

Hist. Comm. -

Arch. investigations

Pres. of Buildings

RR Commission - Strip mining

Coastal Management Coalition -

- Write coastal leagues
- Ado. Cmte.

\$ 50 - Air

Budget - \$ 50 / 100 - Accom.

50 - Coalitions

Apply to NOAA for grant -

* Don't get mailings re deadlines, etc.

Air

- Mostly natl. effort - getting Air Act
- Offboard cmte.
- Monitoring SIP
- Money from EPA re ~~\$~~ - 1+M-



League of Women Voters of the United States 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 Tel. (202) 296-1770

memorandum

MAR 16 1979

March 13, 1979

TO: State League Presidents in California, Colorado, Massachusetts, Nebraska
and Texas

FROM: Dotty Powers, Energy Chair

RE: NEP II Public Meetings

Here is a run down of what happened in the five states where we gave permission to DOE's Office of Consumer Affairs to contact the state League presidents regarding the NEP II hearings:

California--Was contacted by the regional office and provided moderators for the meetings. The League also presented testimony at the meeting. I found the California League's response to my memo requesting an evaluation of this experience very interesting and am therefore enclosing a copy for your information.

Colorado--Was not contacted by the regional office and did not participate in any way.

Massachusetts--Was not asked because, "League had moderated (Nuclear Waste Public Meeting) in August", but did make an oral presentation and fielded questions; also submitted written testimony.

Nebraska--Was asked to moderate. Due to unfortunate circumstances, League had to decline and was also unable to participate in the meeting or present testimony.

Texas--Was asked to moderate the meeting and, as far as I know, did provide a moderator. I have not received an evaluation of the meeting (in reply to my January 11 memo) and do not know whether the League participated in the meeting or testified as well as moderating.

Thanks to you all for your cooperation in this matter. I expect we would all agree that it was a learning experience all around!

cc: National Energy Committee

17 Mar.

Laura,

Could you send me a copy of your evaluation.

B -

League of Women Voters of California
Market Street, Suite 505, San Francisco 94102

MEMORANDUM

To Dotty

FEB 8 1979

TO: Dotty Powers

SUBJECT: NEP II Hearings

FROM: Phyllis Price, LWVC Energy Director

DATE: February 7, 1979

MAR 12 1979

CC: Joan Rich, LWVC President

Our response to the five questions of your memo of January 11 is as follows:

1. Two League members moderated the San Francisco hearing on NEP II, December 5, 1978 -- one during the day, one for the evening session.

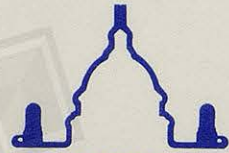
Yes it was a valuable experience.

2. The League did not participate in a panel or roundtable discussion.
3. LWVC did present testimony. We were asked by Bob Lafel, S.F. Office of DOE, to be the first speaker. Ruth Solomon, a member of the state energy committee, was our representative.
4. There was no problem with League participation as both testifier and moderator. It was a comfortable situation.
5. Our representative, Ruth Solomon, and our two moderators enjoyed participating in the hearings. Ruth has indicated that there were many more questions for her than for other speakers (including state and local government representatives).

Comments: I think it is very important for the League to take advantage of opportunities to participate in energy discussions. Such participation enables us to:

- 1) use our energy position and publicly support League-favored energy goals
- 2) be identified by others as a group with energy interests
- 3) make personal contacts with others working on energy issues

Suggestions: There was little input from DOE on which matters should be addressed. "Energy concerns which might be addressed in NEP II" is somewhat vague. We used as the basis for our testimony the areas of omission in the NEA which fall under League positions. Judging from the extensive questioning regarding our statement, the above approach must have been appropriate. Suggestions on areas of concern from DOE though would have been helpful -- both to those offering testimony and to DOE in assuring that the necessary issues were addressed.



IN-WASHINGTON ASSOCIATES, INC.

777 14TH St., N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

202/638-5683

March 5, 1979

Ms. Laura Keever, Energy Director
Texas League of Women Voters
10515 Laneview
Houston, TX 77070

Dear Ms. Keever:

It was good talking with you a week or so ago, and I'm delighted that you will be joining us at our Consumer Roundtable in San Antonio, on the 18th and 19th of March.

The meeting will be held at the Sheraton-San Antonio Motor Inn and will be chaired by Bette Clemens, former Director of Consumer Protection for the State of Pennsylvania, and Director of Consumer Affairs for the Council of Better Business Bureaus, here in Washington.

This Roundtable should provide for an interesting exchange of information, giving you the opportunity to receive first-hand data on the nuclear situation, and enabling you to communicate your thoughts and concerns to the Westinghouse people.

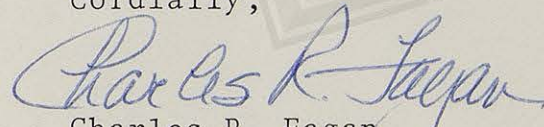
There will be an honorarium for you which will be forwarded within a month or so of your participation. Your stay at the Sheraton will be picked-up by Westinghouse, and there is a free shuttle bus to the hotel from the Airport.

You are confirmed aboard Continental #67, departing Houston at 3:15 PM on Sunday, March 18, arriving in San Antonio at 4:02 PM. Your return flight is TI #981, departing San Antonio at 5:40 PM, arriving Houston at 6:20 PM. Pre-paid tickets will be available in your name at the Continental counter at the airport. You should probably plan to pick these up an hour before departure.

A projected schedule is attached. A more complete schedule, meeting agenda, and a list of participants will be provided when you register at the hotel.

I look forward to meeting you.

Cordially,


Charles R. Fagan

CONSUMER ROUNDTABLE - Projected Schedule

Sunday, March 18, 1979 7:00 PM - Cocktail/Reception

7:45 PM - Dinner

Monday, March 19, 1979 8:00 AM - Continental Breakfast

8:30 AM - Morning Session

12:00 - Luncheon

1:30 PM - Afternoon Session

4:00 PM - Adjourn

Function rooms and other pertinent data will be included
in the final agenda.



Westinghouse
Electric Corporation

Water Reactor
Divisions

Box 355
Pittsburgh Pennsylvania 15230

March 9, 1979

Ms. Laura Keever
Energy Director
Texas League of Women Voters
10515 Laneview
Houston, Texas 77070

Dear Ms. Laura Keever:

Welcome to the growing list of consumer representatives who are interested in a roundtable discussion of nuclear energy! The Consumers Roundtable in San Antonio, on March 18-19, 1979, will be one in a series of eight such meetings in different regions of the country. To date, they have all been enlightening to each of the participants, whether that person was a representative of a consumer group, industry, state government or the academic community. Each roundtable has been unique, yet there are common threads of interest coming to light as communications begin to open between groups who heretofore had little or no means of exchange of information, ideas, questions and observations.

We recognize that there is virtually no way to cover in 1-1/2 days all of the topics which come to mind relating to energy. Given that limitation, I would like to emphasize that these roundtables serve as a beginning only. We would like to use them to initiate a long range exchange of ideas between you as representative of a citizens group and us, as individuals from within the nuclear industry or academic community.

In order to make this roundtable as meaningful as possible, I have enclosed a packet of information to enable you to familiarize yourself with some of the topics and terminology to be discussed at the roundtable.

Since the intent of holding the roundtable is to discuss your questions and viewpoints about nuclear energy in particular and energy in general, I would appreciate your filling out the enclosed questionnaire and returning it to me as soon as possible. Your prompt response will enable us to gather the information which most interests you and/or the consumer group you represent.

Let me thank you in advance for the speedy return of the questionnaire. If you should need to contact me for any reason prior to the roundtable, please do not hesitate to call or write. My phone number is 412/373-4541. Speaking for myself and the other engineers who will attend the roundtable, we look forward to meeting with you. It is our sincere hope, too, that we make this meeting a productive one for all involved.

Cordially,

Karen C. Adelson

KCA/wpc
enclosure

Comanche Peak war cry

By CRAIG FLOURNOY
and ELNA CHRISTOPHER

The first steps in licensing the \$1.7 billion Comanche Peak nuclear plant at Glen Rose will be taken this week — and if the early barbs being thrown back and forth between proponents and opponents of the plant are any indication, it will be a bitter battle.

The plant is being built in Somervell County about 45 miles southwest of Fort Worth — a lightly populated farming area near Squaw Creek Reservoir and Dinosaur State Park. If an operating license is granted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, one of the plant's twin reactors is expected to begin producing electricity in 1981, making it the first nuclear power plant in Texas.

THE EARLY battle cries sound like this:

"T.L. Austin says he will swim in that lake," said opponent Nancy Jacobson, a member of Citizens for Fair Utility Regulation. "The question is: Would he let his grandson swim in that lake?"

T.L. Austin is chairman of Texas Utilities Co., parent corporation of Dallas Power & Light, Texas Electric Service Co. and Texas Power & Light, the utility companies building the plant. "That lake" is Squaw Creek.

Dick Fouke, a leader of the same citizens group, said Austin should not have to prove his commitment to the safety of farming families living near the plant by swimming in Squaw Creek, he should have to eat vegetables grown on nearby land and fish reeled out of the reservoir.

Austin's company should be required to cultivate crops and stock the lake with fish, said Fouke, a man with 15 years of experience in design engineering who is now working on his Ph.D. in industrial engineering.

The company should then be required to "use the products of these endeavors to provide a free meal every day to every shift (of employees at the plant) and at least once a week to top management and their families," he said.

"We maintain the (Nuclear Regulatory Commission) inspection reports show a pattern of lack of commitment to quality assurance in the construction of the Comanche Peak Plant," Fouke said.

Said DP&L's Ray Ward, "This sort of thing from Mr. Fouke is the grossest sort of demagoguery."

Of Fouke's organization and other groups questioning the safety, economy and need for the Comanche Peak reactors — the first one scheduled to

become operational in 1981 — Ward said, "Anybody who wants ... to pay more for electricity would certainly be at home among these people."

A 3-DAY SERIES of meetings, beginning Monday in Arlington, will set the stage for the rest of the fight.

An NRC attorney said the meetings this week are informal gatherings to hash out preliminary contentions — before a more formal May 22 "pre-hear-

ing conference" — of three groups in the Dallas-Fort Worth area that oppose the plant.

The groups, which have all filed petitions requesting to be "intervenor" in the case, are Fouke's organization; the estimated 150-member Citizens Association for Sound Energy (CASE), which includes a sprinkling of Glen Rose residents; and West Texas Legal Services, representing two elderly Glen Rose couples and the Dallas and Fort Worth ACORN chapters.

Having filed the petition before the March 5 deadline doesn't mean any of the three groups will be accepted as intervenors, NRC officials said.

"These are reviewed by the (Atomic Safety and) Licensing Board and determined whether to be valid," said Clyde Wisner, a spokesman for the NRC regional office in Arlington. "The board may or may not grant petitions."

"If no petitions are granted, no hearing will be held."

"HEARING" is the magic word for the three groups seeking to intervene. A favorable decision for them would mean expert witnesses could testify and detailed studies could be submitted into evidence.

Members of some intervening groups said they hope to have affidavits from former Comanche Peak workers questioning the plant's craftsmanship.

One of the three groups, West Texas Legal Services, has filed a motion with the NRC in Washington to postpone the May 22 hearing. Legal services attorney Geoffrey Gay said the investigation of the recent accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant near Middletown, Pa., should be completed and made public before the decision is made on an operating license for Comanche Peak, which is designed on the same principles as the now-disabled Pennsylvania plant.

"No assurance of safety can arise from premature and incomplete hearings or from hearings which originate prior to the development of data necessary to ensure that a similar accident will not occur during the operation of the Comanche Peak plant," the motion said.

The NRC Atomic Safety and Licensing Board will decide whether to postpone the May 22 conference sometime after April 26, when a staff report on the motion is due.

The public will be barred from the meetings this week.

NRC attorney Lawrence Chandler said the gatherings are "informal meetings ... These are lawyers' meetings."

The intervening groups say such closed meetings and problems in getting public documents have led them to conclude there is an attitude of secrecy among NRC officials.

JUANITA ELLIS, president of CASE, said NRC inspection reports of the plant's construction were first available only in Washington, later at the public library in Glen Rose and only in recent weeks at the library of the University of Texas at Arlington.

"We've been griping about this lack of access to records for weeks," Mrs. Ellis said.

The Glen Rose library, she said, is open only 26 hours during the week and has no copying machines.

A brief survey of the NRC documents at the UTA library showed certain letters and five inspection reports filed after Jan. 1 were not included.

Glen Madsen, chief of the reactor operations branch of the NRC's Arlington office, said the NRC is under no obligation to file its reports at the UTA library because it is not an official "public document room," as is the Glen Rose library.

"If there are reports filed there (at UTA)," he said, "it's because somebody there has requested them."

Some intervening groups also are disturbed at the manner the NRC uses to release its reports to the public. The reports are first sent to the companies

constructing the plant, which have the right to ask that certain information — or whole reports — be withheld from the public.

"I think the NRC is one of the major problems," Mrs. Ellis said. "Their attitude and what they're concerned about is really limited, like they've put blinders on. They're not geared for public participation."

Top NRC officials deny Mrs. Ellis' charges.

"It's very, very rare that we take anything out of the (inspection) reports," Madsen said.

The builders of the Comanche Peak plant "must have the opportunity to check for proprietary information ... information that might reveal a trade secret of Westinghouse (which is providing the plant's nuclear equipment) or whoever," Madsen said.

NEDS 4-15-79

REPRESENTATIVES OF some of the intervenors said their preliminary contentions include these points:

- That the plant does not meet quality standards of construction. There has been "use of undocumented workers (illegal aliens), use of inexperienced workers (and) a high number of deaths among workers during construction," Mrs. Ellis said.

- That evacuation plans are inadequate.

- That there has been a failure to show a favorable cost-benefit ratio justifying operation of the plant.

- That there has been a failure to show a need for the Comanche Peak plant's power.

"THE GROWTH and demand for electricity has decreased significantly since the 1973-74 energy crisis, thereby eliminating the need for the Comanche Peak plant," Mrs. Ellis said.

She said — and documents appeared to confirm — Texas Utilities now has the ability to generate 50 percent more electricity than its customers require.

DP&L spokesmen said "the growth in electrical usage has been slower" but the utility company "is in a conversion process," giving it several sources of energy to draw on and thus a high reserve.

"But if we stop," Ward said, "then that means we will have to use more natural gas and we could very easily get into a situation where the electric bill in Dallas will be among the highest in the Southwest."

Ward said the conversion from natural gas to coal and nuclear power "saved customers \$40 million last year."

"If Mrs. Ellis would like the people of Dallas to pay \$40 million more for electricity, then she should try to talk them into it."

AS FOR THE quality of the plant's construction, Ward said, "The entire project is built according to NRC specifications."

Ward said he saw no need for formal hearings on the company's request for an operating license for the plant.

"We feel generally the people opposing us at this point do not have a sufficient interest in this to be involved in the next series of hearings."

But, Fouke contends, because he and other members of his organization live within 50 miles of the plant, this gives them a "valid interest."

A key preliminary contention Fouke's organization is expected to submit centers on the absence of docu-

mentation of the consequences of a "Class 9" accident, the most serious nuclear power plant accident in which large amounts of radiation are released into the atmosphere.

"Had the hydrogen bubble exploded at Three Mile Island, it would have released large amounts of radioactivity," Fouke said.

Though the probability of such an event occurring at Comanche Peak is quite low, Fouke said, the consequences ought to be calculated "so that the public can make a rational decision" about whether the plant should go into operation.

"In the most severe accident they have calculated, no member of the general public is affected," he said.

Fouke said he is not necessarily opposed to granting an operating license to the Comanche Peak plant, but he seeks more information. He said until he began work on his dissertation he favored nuclear power over coal, but he has since changed his mind.

But, Ward said, if Fouke and his group are concerned about the absence of documentation concerning a highly serious accident at Comanche Peak, their argument is with the NRC, not the utility companies.

"Mr. Fouke has been anti-nuclear for many years and there has been an inclination for these people to make an emotional rush to judgment. To make such judgments today is, I think, a matter of personal prejudice."

NEWS 4-14-79

Texas Utilities plans review of Comanche nuclear plant

By PETER APPLEBOME

Texas Utilities Co. Friday announced plans for a "detailed technical review" of its Comanche Peak nuclear power plant near Glen Rose and immediately drew fire for the makeup of its proposed study team.

TU chairman T.L. Austin said the Comanche Peak design review team will consist of senior engineers and officials who have worked with the plant, as well as Dr. Herbert Woodson, director of the Center for Energy Studies at the University of Texas.

WOODSON LED the successful pro-nuclear forces in Austin's recent referendum, and is one of the state's most conspicuous proponents of nuclear power. In addition, he testified in favor

Austin said the study will review and check design criteria, safety-related systems and operating procedures at the plant. Since it's a technical, not a philosophical inquiry, Woodson's pro-nuclear sentiments will not play a factor, Austin said.

He said he has no doubts about Woodson's independence.

"He may be pro-nuclear, but he's about as honest a guy as I can find," Austin said. "He would just as soon tell me to go jump as look at me, and he has at times."

HE SAID the study will be part of a review of nuclear power plants being conducted by the Edison Electric Power Research Institute.

EPRI — the industry's research and development arm — is conducting a de-

want to honestly go into it."

Austin said TU is committed to finishing Comanche Peak, which is more than 50 percent complete. But he said TU has no plans for building additional nuclear plants.

He said he still feels Comanche Peak will be an economical plant and that it was as economical as other options available at the time construction of the facility began. He admitted, however, that if the company knew when the plant was being considered what it knows now about alternate generating sources, there is a good chance Comanche Peak would not have been built.

"IF I KNEW then what I know now we might not have built it, but we did this nine years ago and at that time I

of rate increases for TU subsidiaries such as Dallas Power & Light in last year's rate increase hearings.

Juanita Ellis, spokeswoman for Citizens Association for Sound Energy (CASE), said it is unfortunate the company did not choose to include someone with a more skeptical and critical view of nuclear power.

YOU'RE KIDDING, aren't you?" Ms. Ellis said when informed of Woodson's selection.

"I'm very much concerned about his background. He's exhibited an unflinching pro-nuclear stance, and in the face of that I have to wonder about his objectivity. I would be concerned about his pro-nuclear feelings influencing decisions that would be made and what was given to the public."

tailed study of the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant near Harrisburg, Pa. EPRI and individual utilities will be exchanging information from separate reviews in what Austin called "a cross-pollination process."

Austin also praised President Carter's selection of a commission to investigate the Three Mile Island accident. He said he hopes the commission report will help to repair what he admitted to be the somewhat damaged credibility of the nuclear power industry.

"THE INDUSTRY is trying to say that if anything is wrong, we'll find it, and whatever we find will be straightened out," Austin said. "I don't expect to find much (at Comanche Peak), but we

did not know we were going to be able to negotiate for New Mexico coal, we did not have the lignite we have now, and we were being curtailed 100 percent on gas," Austin said.

"WE HAVE to make decisions based on foresight and everyone judges us on hindsight. I think Comanche Peak will still be an economical plant even with the cost overruns."

Ms. Ellis said CASE still hopes to prevent the plant from opening, but she admitted she is not optimistic.

"I've been told by some old pros in the anti-nuclear movement, some top scientists, that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission would license a plant sitting on top of Mount Vesuvius," she said.



memorandum

April 10, 1979

TO: Energy Education Project managers, co-managers and project treasurers

FROM: Dotty Powers, Energy Chair and Florence Chichester, Energy Education Program Director

RE: The relationship between the League of Women Voters of the United States (LWVUS), the League of Women Voters Education Fund (LWVEF) and grant-funded projects; proper crediting of funding sources.

There does not seem to be a clear understanding among many Leagues of the importance of distinguishing between the LWVUS and the LWVEF in connection with the state League energy education outreach projects. The LWVEF is designated a 501(c)3 organization by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Grants and tax-deductible contributions are made to the LWVEF because it conducts only unbiased research and educational activities--no advocacy or lobbying. The LWVUS is designated a 501(c)4 organization. The LWVUS reaches positions on governmental issues and acts to influence policies relating to these issues. Contributions to the LWVUS are not tax-deductible.

Your energy education project funds come to you via the LWVEF, which is responsible to the US Department of Energy (USDOE) and the IRS for the objective nature of grant activities. Therefore, no grant funds can be used for advocacy, no grant project can support or oppose an energy strategy, and no project manager can involve herself simultaneously in energy lobbying. The LWVUS energy position should not be invoked in any way in a League energy education project.

Products or promotional materials produced by a League energy education project--publications, slide shows, flyers, films, public service announcements--must carry a credit, and in many cases a disclaimer. The USDOE and the LWVEF must be credited. We suggest this format: *This publication/film/slide show has been financed in part/entirely with funds from the League of Women Voters Education Fund and the US Department of Energy (USDOE) under grant #EU-78-G-01-6482. Contents do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of USDOE.* If you wish you may also credit the effort of your state League or state energy office or any outside contributors.

Please note that the grant number; EU-78-G-01-6482, for the Phase II grant is not the same as the one for Phase I, last year.

Second interim reports are due in the national office by April 30.

cc: State League presidents
State Board liaison for energy education project.

RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, INC.

Anthony J. Natale, Jr.
President

April 5, 1979

Ms. Laura Keever
League of Women Voters
10515 Laneview
Houston, Texas 77070

Dear Laura:

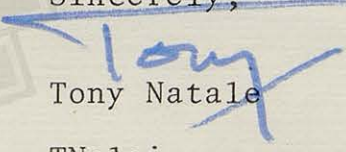
Enclosed, please find column from April 5 Dallas Morning News written by Mary McGrory.

Three Mile Island may have been a wonderful testimonial to the engineers and technological builders of that plant. How do you tell that to the thousands of Catherine Mayberrys in the immediate area of the plant and the hundreds of thousands around the world.

Maybe the Mayberrys and others who fled were over-reacting. To me, that is unimportant. I think the actions of the people who fled revealed a deep seated anxiety slumbering in almost every American not fortunate enough to be an engineer.

I really think we need that conference.

Sincerely,


Tony Natale

TN:lai

Encl.

Nuclear fears told in picture

MIDDLETOWN, Pa. — Last Thursday morning, Catherine Mayberry stepped out of her small house on the Susquehanna River, under the shadows of the troubled towers of the Three Mile Island nuclear plant. She was carrying her year-old daughter, Kimberly. She had put a blanket over the baby's head — someone had told her "it might help."

An alert UPI photographer, one of the thousands of press people who have flocked here to record Pennsylvania's "silent spring," spied her, made a U-turn on Highway 441, and took her picture. For the thousands who saw Mrs. Mayberry's strained face over her blanketed baby, the picture told it all — all that could be said about dread and futility when technology goes bad.

MRS. MAYBERRY is no longer in her house. She's not sure she will ever set foot in it again. Friday morning, after the second radiated belch from the monster — the one plant owners said was "controlled" and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said was not — Mrs. Mayberry packed up Kimberly and fled north to relatives in Sunberry, 70 miles away. Her husband, Rick, a Buick salesman, has been staying at different family homes ever since, and went back to the house on Highway 441 only once, to get some papers for an insurance claim to the NRC for the expense and disruption of Cathy's flight.

"She's scared to death," he said of his 22-year-old wife. She woke me up at 4 o'clock Thursday morning because she heard a noise from the plant. I told her they were just working on the reactor, but she was holding the baby and shaking all over. I liked nuclear power before, because it was clean, but I'm afraid of it now."

Mrs. Mayberry said on the telephone from Sunberry that she doesn't see how she could ever sleep in her own house again, "not knowing if we would wake up in the morning."

KIMBERLY IS her main concern —

"I wish people could see her face, she's beautiful. I want her to grow up healthy and I want to be around with her. People say that only a small percentage of the population would be affected, but I don't want it to be her. If something happens to her 10 years from now, I would never be sure if this was to blame. Some of the people around got pamphlets telling them



Mary McGrory

what to do if there was radiation, and what to take, but we didn't get any. We were totally unprepared for this."

In the door of Mrs. Mayberry's house, there is a yellow evacuation notice stuck in the door. The primroses are blooming in the garden, watched over by an orange plastic owl. The doormat has two more owls and says, "Welcome to our nest."

Two of her neighbors were still around on a rainy Monday, down the street from the fog-shrouded towers. David Barbaretta, a small, wiry furniture builder, had spent Sunday driving his wife and 7-year-old son to the safety of the mountains in Perry County.

He had come home to find his house robbed of several guns and his television set. The NRC had turned down his insurance claim because, he was told, only pre-school children had been required to evacuate, and his son was over-age.

Barbaretta has been thinking of selling his house, which is awash in daffodils, but has had no offers.

"REAL ESTATE HAS gone down," he

said, "they can't guarantee it would never happen again. They don't know what they are doing up there. I hear they had robots in to close the vent. I just want to get out of here."

While he was talking, another neighbor who lives across the street came to collect her mail.

Louise Hardison was wearing a kerchief and a worn black coat, and she was mad. She raises goats, and "another had to be hauled away an hour ago." And since the worst nuclear accident in history had occurred, three newborn baby lambs who seemed perfectly healthy, "just curled up and died."

"I can't be evacuated. I can't leave those animals. I've got 17 pregnant goats. They'll have to lasso me."

Ms. Hardison has owned her property since 1957, and is a member of the small local nuclear protest group, "The Three Mile Island Alert."

"What can we do? Now the bubble is going down, people will say it's all over, and they'll forget if ever happened."

Mrs. Mayberry is returning to her parents' home in Harrisburg Wednesday. It's 10 miles away from the plant and she thinks it will be safe. But she can't imagine living so close to the reactor again. She would like to see the plant shut down, but she doesn't think that will ever happen.

"If someone came to me with a petition, I'd gladly sign it," she said. "But what can one person or any group of persons do to stop anything that big. I thought about it, I could see the towers from my window, and I wondered what would happen if a plane from the airport — it's very near — crashed into one of them."

"I'm totally against nuclear power," she said. "I'm for coal or solar now. I'd go back to candles rather than go through another week like this. I just couldn't do it."

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DALLAS MORNING NEWS
APRIL 25-79



League of Women Voters Education Fund 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 659-2685

April 3, 1979

Ms. Jennifer Evans
Information and Publications
Center for Energy Studies
The University of Texas at Austin
Austin, Texas 78712

Dear Ms. Evans:

Your letter brightened my day! It is always a pleasure to hear such high praise and I have shared them with our editor who contributed a great deal to both Energy Dilemmas and Energy Options.

I am enclosing a set of the Energy Briefs per your request. These are issued periodically as we find time to research and write them. At present, briefs on Coal Gasification, Uranium, Appropriate Technology and Utility Rate Regulation are planned and, as you will see, several of the ones I have sent you need to be updated.

Thanks for your suggestions on topics for the future, all of which would be useful. Actually, we've dealt quite thoroughly with the impacts of coal production in our two publications, The Impacts of Western Coal Development and Coal Use and Clean Air: Goals in Collision?, copies of which I am also enclosing.

Finally, I thought you'd like to have a copy of our catalog so that you can see the full range of League publications. Perhaps the Center would like to subscribe to our Publications Service which is described on the back cover of the catalog.

I shall look forward to getting copies of you Center's newsletter. Again, many thanks for your good letter.

Sincerely yours,

Isabelle P. Weber
Coordinator
Energy Department

enclosures

cc: Laura Keever

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John F. Galt

Washington, D.C.

April 7, 1979

Tiny Batts
P.O. Box 970
Fort Worth, Texas 76101

Dear Tiny,

It was a pleasure to speak to the Nuclear Energy Women.

Enclosed are my air travel and parking receipts.

I look forward to seeing you again soon.

Sincerely,

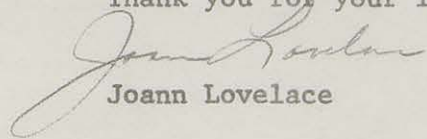
Laura Keever

10515 Laneview
Houston, Texas 77070

March 27, 1979

Dear Mr. Sirockman - Enclosed are copies of those publications which you'd marked, and which we have available. A few back issues of "Enviro-Notes" are enclosed, but as the note on p. 3 of the Jan.-Feb. issue indicates, we will not be publishing on a regular basis in the future.

Thank you for your interest.


Joann Lovelace

MF

4-3-79

Memor to File

4-3-79

Clifflyn Bromberg

2800 Ontario Rd. N.W. Apt. 305

Wash. DC 20009

800 - 424 - 8889

- 8888

E for Women



memorandum

March 15, 1979

TO: Nancy Neuman
FROM: Dotty Powers
RE: Strategy Plan for Action on Energy Issues

We expect to take action relating to three broad areas: NEP II, nuclear plant licensing and waste disposal and the DOE budget, in that order of priority. Specific plans are outlined below:

National Energy Plan II. It now appears that NEP II will be a policy statement and not a legislative package. The three legislative issues that were to be addressed by NEP II will be our major priorities: 1) Budget policy vis-a-vis certain nonrenewable technologies, particularly coal gasification and oil shale; 2) Solar commitment; 3) Oil pricing. LWV activities will include action on Administration and Congressional initiatives in the three areas as follows:

1. Nonrenewable Technologies. These appear to be sidetracked because of budget considerations but we anticipate there will be pressure for tax credits, price guarantees (oil shale) and government-funded demonstration projects (coal gasification). OMB is opposed to government funding for demonstration projects in general and for coal gasification projects in particular. That position has so far prevailed within the Administration.

LWV Activities:

Administration--Support the Administration position as needed. Public letter to Secretary of Energy Schlesinger or other appropriate officials as necessary.

Congress--Be watchful and prepared for action in Congress.

- A. Background information on coal gasification already completed in Energy Brief manuscript prepared by Marjorie Beane.
 - B. Develop backup material on oil shale (NR Committee).
 - C. Check with Congressional committees and other groups to get current information on Congressional initiatives and Administration's stance in this area.
2. Solar Commitment. LWV will track Administration and Congressional initiatives. The Domestic Policy Review (DPR) memorandum is ready for Carter's review. It discusses three options: High, calling for programs for solar bank, major R & D expenditures, breaking down institutional barriers, etc.; Middle, same programs but at a lower funding level; Low, R & D only. We have heard that DOE is recommending the Low option. At the same time, Congress is drafting solar bank bills.

3/15/79

LWV Activities:Administration

- A. LWV has already endorsed the Solar Lobby Blueprint (parallels the high option).
- B. Put pressure on President now. Grassroots lobbying needed. We will continue using Spotmaster and Report From the Hill. May draft letter to President, if time permits.
- C. Work with environmental community to develop specific recommendations for solar spending in FY 1981 budget, per President Carter's request in March 5 meeting at the White House.
- D. Prepare background material on institutional barriers and federal role in this area.

Congress

- A. Work with Ad Hoc group (LWV, Environmental Action, Sierra Club, Solar Lobby and League of Cities) to get best possible solar bank bill drafted. (Substantive issue: Should bank provide principal, i.e., direct loans, or merely subsidize interest on loans? LWV supports subsidizing interest, is somewhat ambivalent on providing principal.)
 - B. At appropriate time, bring in the 20 or so groups that are generally in favor of solar.
3. Oil Pricing. This has become an extremely tough issue for Carter because of double digit inflation and the anti-inflation battle. On the other hand, the President has made public commitment to our western allies to raise U.S. oil prices to world levels. Possibility of Congressional action is slim without an administration initiative.

LWV Position: Gradually decontrol (by allowing prices to rise)--as slowly as possible (to mitigate inflationary effect and hardships on consumers) but fast enough to be an effective tool to encourage conservation, development of solar alternatives and reduce imports. At the same time, and as a prerequisite, push for Congressional enactment of tax on "wind-fall" profits, attributable to deregulation (a wellhead tax would appear to be the most effective). Proceeds to be used, at least in part, to relieve economic hardships by returning them to the economy. Tax would be phased out as old oil is used up.

LWV Activities:Administration and Congress

- A. Recommend to President what we want and indicate we plan to call for decontrol in spite of inflationary effects. Powers discussed this with Eisenstadt and Gus Speth (CEQ) at March 5 White House meeting; both urged that the League act as soon as possible since time is of the essence. Letter from Hinerfeld/Powers sent to

3/15/79

President Carter March 8 urging decontrol of oil plus enactment of "windfall" profits tax.

- B. Feel out other groups and organizations to assess support.
- C. Prepare document backing up LWV approach - Sign on as many groups as possible.
- D. Grassroots lobbying - key - will need TFA, selective pressure on Administration and Congress.
- E. Backup information - Begin to compile information from the Congressional interviews.

Nuclear Power Plant Licensing and Waste Disposal. These are matters LWV will carefully monitor; we will act as appropriate and as vigorously as possible within the framework of action priorities.

1. LWV position on licensing of nuclear power plants. We believe that the following points should be included in any licensing bill:

- A. Rigorous determination of need
- B. Careful and hard-nosed assessment of preferable alternatives
- C. Mandatory public and adjudicatory hearings
- D. No relaxation of environmental review

No action on the issue of linking licensing of nuclear power plants to a solution to the waste disposal problem is contemplated at this time.

2. LWV position on waste disposal. LWV would support industry bearing the cost of waste disposal (i.e., no government subsidies). We will watch the other issues which are listed below:

- A. Interim Storage of Waste - Issues are Away From Reactor (AFR) vs. expansion of on-site storage; who bears cost; transportation standards.
- B. Permanent Storage of Waste - Substantive issues include: What medium? Question of retrievability? Who pays costs?
- C. Site Selection - The major policy issue here is the state/federal role. The League would support the strongest possible process that mandates thorough appraisal and determination of best possible site by both federal and state governments with sufficient public participation to insure the integrity of the process. In last analysis, states must concur. Legislation is needed to establish the State's right of concurrence.

3/15/79

LWV Activities:

- A. Through Report From the Hill, encourage members to take individual action.
- B. Escalate to Spotmaster, TFA, etc., as appropriate within framework of overall action priorities.
- C. Prepare publication on nuclear waste (in process).
- D. Lobby Administration regarding appointment of two advisory committees, scientific and citizen.
- E. Explore funding for LWV project on citizen participation in decision-making on nuclear waste disposal.
- F. Begin gathering information from state/local Leagues re on-site storage problems.

DOE Budget. Watch and follow. See Solar Commitment, (2C).

cc: Hinerfeld
McNulty
Carpenter

March 23, 1979

The Honorable A. R. Schwartz
The Senate
Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Senator Schwartz:

This will confirm my conversation with Susan Longley concerning S.B. 921, which extends the life of the Texas Energy Advisory Council and the Energy Development Fund. The League of Women Voters of Texas is very supportive of this legislation, and if you wish for me to make a statement or write letters to that effect to the Natural Resources Committee, I shall be happy to do so. Do you anticipate a hearing regarding this bill soon?

My own thoughts are that you will have little opposition in the Senate, but that the bill's reception in the House is unclear. My plans now, therefore, are to focus the attention of local Leagues on their House members.

We are appreciative of your leadership in this matter, and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Laura Kever,
Energy Director

League of Women Voters of Texas
March 15, 1979
Laura Keever, Energy Director

5. Natural Resources: Energy

(a) Our work this past year has focused on conferences; monitoring; and responding to action opportunities, both legislative and administrative.

As a result of a grant from LWV-US, the League of Women Voters of Lubbock has spearheaded the development of a documentary on nuclear waste. As a result of the possibility of nuclear storage in New Mexico, interest in nuclear matters is high in Texas.

Monitoring efforts included progress on the Energy Conservation Plan and the Energy Extension Service, both administered from the Governor's Office of Energy Resources. The Texas Energy Advisory Council was also closely monitored with its emphasis on the Energy Development Fund--which provides R&D funds for solar, wind, biomass, conservation, and lignite technologies. We also followed the rate structure studies of the Public Utility Commission.

Our primary action emphasis this past year was offering testimony relating to the generic rate structure hearings of the Public Utility Commission. As a result of funding from Resource Consultants, Inc., we were able to have Philip Mause of Washington, D.C., a nationally-recognized expert on rate structures, present our testimony for us. Additionally, we responded to the Interagency Review Group document on nuclear waste to the Department of Energy.

Laura Keever serves on the Texas Energy Advisory Council and on the Advisory Committee to the Center for Energy Studies at the University of Texas at Austin. Currently she chairs a Nuclear Advisory Committee for the Texas Energy Advisory Council, which is charged with developing recommendations for nuclear policies for the State of Texas.

Legislative initiatives have related to continuation of the Texas Energy Advisory Council, funding for the Energy Development Fund (relating to renewable resources and lignite), implementation of solar and wind property tax exemptions, and several nuclear bills.

Publications have included Texas Energy Facts 1 relating to lignite, and an Energy Advocacy paper.

League of Women Voters of Texas
March 15, 1979
Laura Keever, Energy Director

5. Natural Resources: Energy

(b) The publication which would be of most benefit to Texas would be a comprehensive publication relating to nuclear energy--on the order of Energy Options and Energy Dilemmas. There is no publication that I have found that presents the facts about nuclear energy that does not come from a source that most people would immediately consider "pro" or "con." I think this sort of publication from an organization SUCH AS THE LEAGUE is urgently needed. If DOE would not fund such a publication, funding could be sought elsewhere (I would personally be happy to help.) I am sure we would be successful.

bcc: Catherine and Laura,

June wrote asking what was wrong with their 3rd point. She said she thought the League had agreed that the Tx. water plan was a good idea--or desalination of water for use was a good idea. She also said that Catherine's only comment was to ask if they had the Water Resources of Ward County pub. She indicated that noone else had even acknowledged receiving her letter, and that it felt like talking into a vacuum. LA

5017 15th
Lubbock, Tx. 79416
5 February 1979

June Naylor
2706b East 17
Odessa, Tx. 79761

Dear June,

Since my last letter was penned at the beauty shop while I was having my hair cut, I decided I should be "Leaguelike" and send everyone a carbon with this one.

When I said that your third point was not necessarily within League policy, it was based on these 3 water and land use positions found in "We Support", the state program flyer:

- . development of adequate water supplies to be achieved by ecologically and financially sound means and as a result of a long-range water plan for Texas, and to be accomplished through such measures as conservation, re-use, and increased research into the wise and efficient use of the state's land and water resources;
- . use of present water supplies to afford protection for the land and fragile ecosystems;
- . growth and development of an area to be compatible with the degree of availability of essential natural resources in that area.

Since importation of water has not yet been found to be ecologically and financially sound, we have not endorsed the idea. Although we have commented on the Texas Water Plan and the 1978 Continuing Water Resources Planning and Development for Texas (the latter blue books), we have not taken official actions of support or opposition on the entire documents. Good luck in your efforts.

Sincerely,
Betty Anderson

cc: Perrine
Keever
Wilbur
Gaubatz
State Office

Laura -
Would you tell
Brenda we took
this action
B -

L.K.

January 31, 1979

The Honorable William P. Clements
Governor of Texas
The State Capitol
Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Governor Clements:

It has come to our attention that you are considering Irma Hook of Harris County for appointment to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission. The League of Women Voters believes Ms. Hook would make a valuable member of that Commission.

Evidence of her concern for conservation and the environment is shown by her work with the Soil Conservation District, bayou preservation efforts, and flood control measures for Harris County. She has been awarded the American Motors Conservation Award for her efforts in these areas.

We trust you will seriously consider her for appointment as a member of the Parks and Wildlife Commission.

Sincerely,

Betty Anderson
President

BA:jl

bcc: B. Anderson
J. Wilbur
H. Hunter
D. Tilley
S.O.

International outlook

Edited by Sol W. Sanders

Hi Laura! Thought you'd be interested in

these. Don't forget to see March Hayers for Saphon story on U.S. Foreign Policy.

The bloodshed in the wake of Rhodesia's elections

The West may soon see a catastrophe in Rhodesia that could bring further disaster to the whole of southern Africa. As Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen were pondering the problem in late January, the mix of tribal war, Soviet intervention, a declining economy, and confusion on policy in London and Washington make the situation appear hopeless.

A majority of black Rhodesians no longer sees any hope in "the internal settlement" that Prime Minister Ian D. Smith is trying to stitch together with moderate black leaders. And both black and white Rhodesians were dismayed by the recent Gledwyn Hughes Report—an attempt by Prime Minister James Callaghan to take a new look at the situation—which offered no new initiatives. U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Andrew J. Young, who has dominated Africa policy since the Carter Administration took office, remains implacably opposed to the internal settlement, but he has been unable to get the all-party conference that he advocates off the ground.

Army of thugs. All sides are now looking toward the elections that Smith has promised for a new government in April after a referendum among Rhodesia's white population on Jan. 30 designed to pave the way for a transfer of power with safeguards for the whites. Even though Robert Mugabe's and Joshua Nkomo's Soviet-supported guerrillas, tenuously allied in the Patriotic Front, plan all-out warfare to disrupt the elections, the fighting is likely to get even bloodier afterward. Already factional fighting has broken out inside Rhodesia between supporters of two of Smith's partners in the interim government, Bishop Abel T. Muzorewa and Reverend Ndabingi Sithole. Muzorewa has seen his own political support shrinking and has now lost control over a private army that he built. While Sithole lacks widespread internal support, he has a small but efficient private army of thugs.

Mugabe and Nkomo, however, see no advantage in entering



Rhodesian armed force: Should a civil war develop, whom will the police and army follow?

into talks now and appear prepared to tough it out for an indefinite period. The "front line" states, Rhodesia's black neighbors, would all like to see a settlement. But Tanzania's Julius K. Nyerere and Mozambique's Samora M. Machel have not even been able to get Nkomo's Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) African People's Union and Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union to operate together. Zambian President Kenneth D. Kaunda, perhaps the closest of the African leaders to the Americans, already has a "Lebanon situation" in his country: Nkomo's troops quartered there are more numerous and better armed than his own.

Risking assassination. Pretoria foresees an eventual guerrilla threat to its own borders in the post-Smith era. While South African strategists believe that the desert conditions along the borders with Botswana and Namibia (South-West Africa) forestall any guerrilla activity there, the forested northeast corner facing Rhodesia is another matter. In fact, farmers are already deserting some Transvaal border areas.

Probably fewer than one-third of Rhodesia's blacks will vote when the election finally comes around in April. That does not result from a lack of political sophistication. (Rhodesia has 10,000 black university graduates compared with seven in Zambia when it became independent in 1964.) Those who vote will risk eventual assassination by Nkomo's and Mugabe's guerrillas. If a full-blown civil war does develop after the elections, it could take on tribal overtones. Although Nkomo's Zambian-based army is the bigger, his own tribe, the Ndebele, comprises only 15% of Rhodesia's blacks, whereas Mugabe's guerrillas are overwhelmingly from the Shona tribe, 80% of the population. The balance of power may rest with Rhodesia's highly professional black troops and police. But their loyalties will be severely tested in the chaos that is inevitably descending on the region.

—Jonathan Kapstein

External threats to Saudi stability

When he visits Washington next month, Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd will be spearheading a major effort to involve the U.S. more directly in the Middle East-Indian Ocean region. The reason: The ruling Saud family is increasingly worried about regional instability, Soviet infiltration, and direct threats to its regime from neighboring countries.

Fahd will try to reassure President Carter and his advisers that Saudi Arabia is not about to go the way of Iran, with an

explosion of popular discontent. There would, in any event, be little the U.S. could do to halt it—as Iran has proved. But most Middle East analysts, including the Israelis, agree with the Saud contention that their anxieties are rightly focused on external threats, not internal dissension. The comparison with Iran does not hold. Iran's majority Shi'ite Moslems have long been antagonistic to the Shah's power. But the equally fundamentalist Wahabi Moslems, who dominate Saudi

International outlook continued

Arabia, have long supported the Saudis and, in return, have been given wide authority by the regime. And while the Saudis only appeared on the national scene in the 1920s, when they united the country, their roots go back more than 200 years, when they dominated the central province of Nejd. The Shah's power originated with his father, who was brought to power by Britain.

Fifth column. There is, on the other hand, always the possibility of a power play within the family of 2,000 Saud princes. But jobs have been artfully doled out. And the growing external threat is likely to ensure that the family closes ranks. There is also the potential of a fifth column among foreign workers from Turkey, Pakistan, the former Palestine, Lebanon, Egypt, the Sudan, Eritrea, and especially the two Yemens. Together they could total 2 million in a population of less than 5 million. They provide the muscle and brains that help keep the Saudi state going. They would pose a threat only if turmoil on the periphery spilled into Saudi Arabia.

These problem areas lie on all points of the compass. The Saudis have worries about the pending merger of radical Iraq and Syria to the north. They are worried about events to the south in Ethiopia. There, Moscow has helped consolidate a radical regime in its fight against Somalia. In spite of that, thanks to scant support for the Somalis from Washington, the Soviets appear to be winning back their former close connection with the Somalis. The Libyans are trying to foment a revolt in an unstable Sudan that is aimed against President Anwar el-Sadat of neighboring Egypt and against Saudi plans to make the fertile Sudan their breadbasket. The Marxist insurgency in the nearby Dofar region of Oman, snuffed out with the help of the Shah's expeditionary force two years ago, may flare up again. The Soviets supplied the



insurgents through Southern Yemen, which is now the most orthodox Marxist regime in the Moslem world. The friendly regime in the Yemen Arab Republic to the north is teetering despite enormous funds remitted by Yemeni workers in Saudi Arabia.

The Soviet influence. There is even tension in the placid Persian Gulf sheikdoms to the east. There are reports that Shi'ite minorities there are arming, following the victories of their coreligionists in Iran. And in Kuwait and Bah-

rain, the legislative councils had to be suspended two years ago because of subversion by the pro-Moscow People's Front for the Liberation of the Arab Gulf.

Fahd will be arguing that the Russian and Cuban presence in Ethiopia and increasing Soviet naval strength in the Indian Ocean are exerting a powerful influence on events. He will urge a counterforce more impressive than the flight of unarmed F-15s that recently toured Saudi air bases and the Sudan. Although the Saudis never accepted the Shah's self-appointed role as guardian of the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz—where one supertanker could block the major flow of oil to the West and Japan—Iran's troubles certainly point up their strategic weaknesses. The Saudis may offer financial help. They may also chip in \$250 million to help Turkey out of its economic crisis (BW—Jan. 22). Although any U.S. military presence would be expensive, Fahd will argue that it would be less costly than retaking Saudi oilfields should some Soviet client be tempted to grab them.

—Jack Kramer

← going there on 2-18-79
LOMAN

Mounting tension between China and Vietnam

The feud between China and Vietnam is becoming a potential threat to peace. Chinese troops have reportedly been heavily reinforced along China's southern frontier with Vietnam, transferred there from garrisons facing Taiwan. And there are unconfirmed reports of Chinese reinforcements in north-eastern Laos.

Washington is reported to have taken the unusual step of warning both the Chinese, whose Deputy Prime Minister Teng Hsiao-ping is touring the U.S., and the Soviets, allies of the Vietnamese, against the danger of a major conflict. Border incidents are more frequent and intense.

Peking's ruse. Whether the Chinese actually intend to make an incursion across Vietnam's northern border, Peking's strategy is obviously intended to draw Vietnam's invasion force of 100,000 men away from Cambodia and garrison duty throughout former South Vietnam. Six weeks after the Vietnamese *blitzkrieg* that decimated China's ally, the Cambodian government of Premier Pol Pot, Hanoi is still experiencing great difficulties in stabilizing the situation.

That may be only the beginning of the Chinese counter-

strategy to the Cambodian invasion, seen in Communist circles as the application in Southeast Asia of the "Brezhnev Doctrine"—the right Moscow maintains to intervene in East European countries to correct deviant regimes. Inside Thailand, there has been a lull in Communist insurgent attacks in the northeast. There is speculation that the guerrillas, largely drawn from Thailand's ethnic Chinese and loyal to Peking, may be reconsidering who the enemy really is. And in Laos, the security of the Vietnamese garrison, across the Mekong River from Thailand, has deteriorated in recent weeks. So Peking may be revving up its elaborate logistics in the area to harass Vietnamese forces in Laos and Cambodia.

Thailand's Prime Minister, General Chomanan Kriangsak, who arrives in the U.S. in early February to discuss the implications of having Vietnam as a "neighbor" on the Cambodian and Laos borders, probably wants Hanoi to agree to seal the frontier. But Peking may be intent on using Thai sanctuaries in a lengthy, low-level war of attrition against Hanoi. Furthermore, many Thais would like to see Vietnam tied down to halt any further moves to the west.



Iran: Carter's Biggest Crisis

A threat to a vital source of oil for the West, danger of Soviet expansion—those are high stakes. For the U.S., the outcome is still uncertain.

The violent struggle over the fate of Iran confronts Jimmy Carter with a grave international crisis—potentially one of the most dangerous since the dark days of the cold war.

The continuing turmoil aimed at toppling Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi from the Peacock Throne poses a double-barreled threat to vital Western interests.

The immediate threat: a squeeze on world oil supplies that could force the U.S. into a form of rationing before the end of 1979.

The situation at this point is described officially as "serious but not critical"—assuming that Iran, the world's second-biggest exporter of oil, is able to make a quick return to full production.

Beyond that—and far more alarming for administration policymakers—are

the possible ripple effects of the crisis, which some fear could shift the global balance of power against the U.S. and its allies.

Says Zbigniew Brzezinski, the White House's national-security adviser: "The American interest in Iran is a vital one. Iran represents strategically, both in an economic and political sense, a vital cog in the collective Western economic and political system."

Brzezinski sees Iran as a critical link in what he calls an "arc of instability" stretching from Bangladesh around the Indian Ocean to southern Africa—an area that supplies the West with much of its oil and dominates strategic tanker routes.

Guarding a region. The challenge facing the President: how to prevent the Soviets from exploiting the instability along this arc, and particularly in Iran, to expand their influence in a re-

Iranian mob guts alleged "torture cell" of Savak, the Shah's secret police.

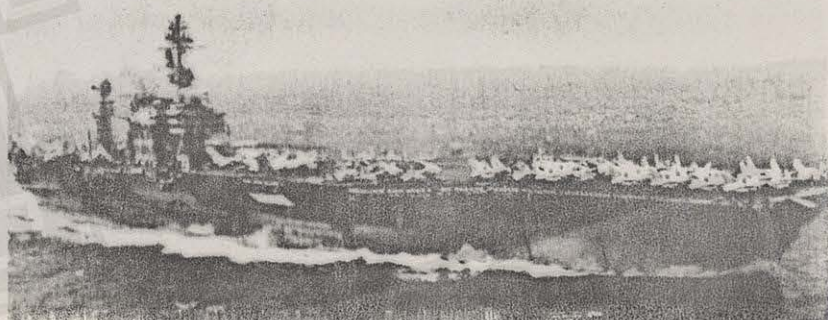
gion so vital to the United States as well as its allies.

That issue topped the agenda at January 5-6 Guadeloupe summit, which brought the President together with West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, France's President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and British Prime Minister James Callaghan.

As the four Allied leaders met, the situation inside Iran was more confused than ever. A moderate opposition politician, Shapur Bakhtiar, forming a civilian government in an effort to restore order while preserving the monarchy. This was seen as a ditch effort by the Shah to save his throne, even if it meant relinquishing much of his power and leaving the country temporarily.

Bakhtiar's chances of success were rated slim in view of the demands for an end to the monarchy. Political observers in Teheran warned that failure could trigger a civil war, with con-

Aircraft carrier *Constellation* sailed toward Iran—but was stopped short by Carter.



ing factions in the Army jockeying to seize power.

That would polarize Iran to the advantage of the Communists and would heighten the danger of intervention by the Soviets.

How is President Carter coping with the crisis?

From the outset, he has operated under two severe handicaps. One—the failure of political intelligence—led his advisers to underestimate the strength

of the rebel movement in Iran and overestimate the Shah's capacity to ride out the storm. Therefore, the President was slow to grasp the full gravity of the situation.

The second—a sharp split inside the administration over what strategy to pursue—is subjecting Carter to conflicting pressures.

A faction in the State Department argues that the crisis should be treated essentially as an internal Iranian prob-

lem and that the United States should be encouraging the Shah to abdicate in order to make points with a successor regime.

Another group, led by Brzezinski, maintains that the President should be primarily concerned with the geopolitical implications of the eruption in Iran. They fear that U.S. credibility may be undermined in the eyes of the Soviets as well as those of American friends and allies around the world.

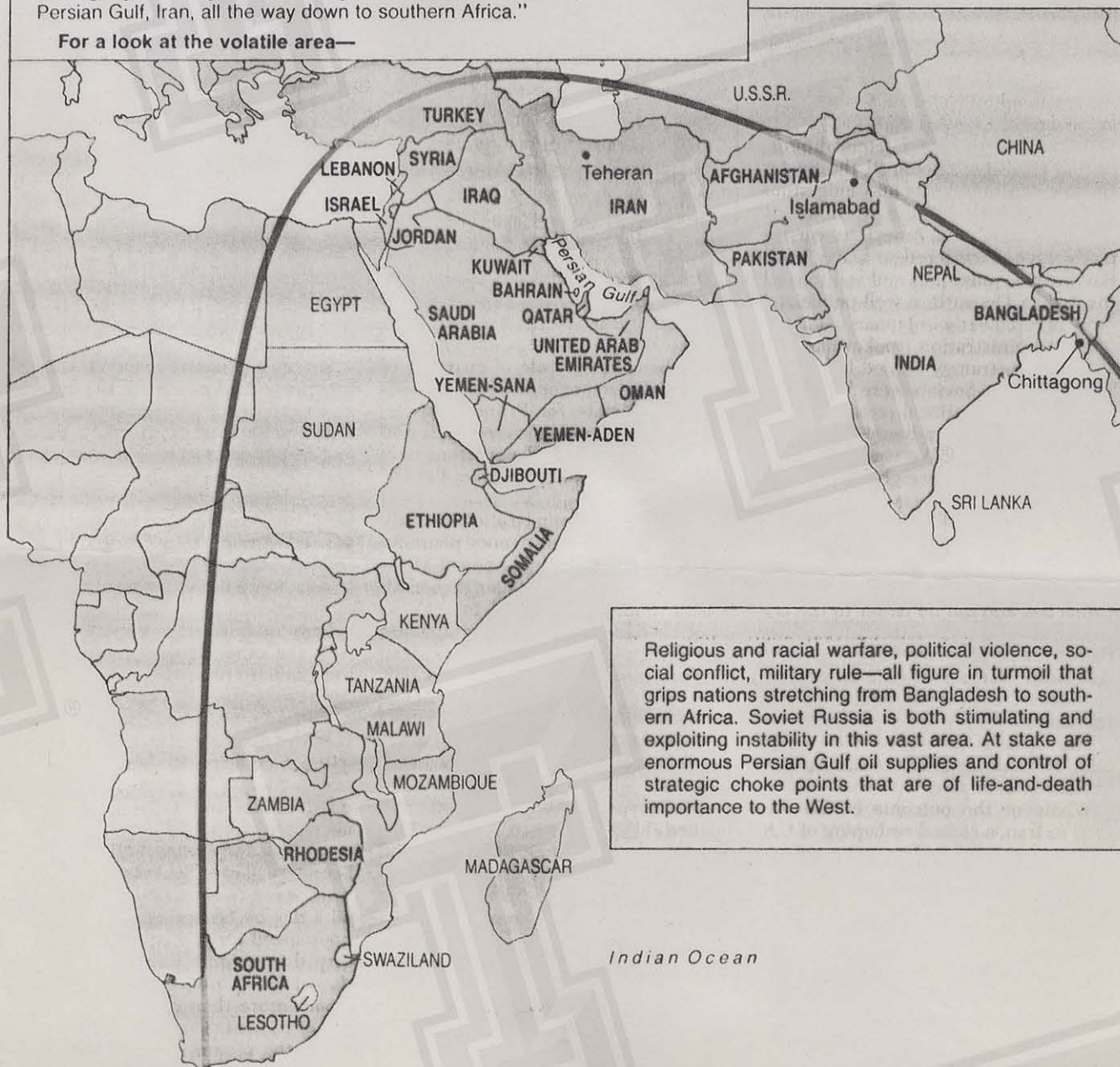
In this situation, the administration has pursued a shifting course. Unqualified support for the Shah, whose regime has been the central pillar of American policy in the Persian Gulf for a decade, is now giving way to growing acceptance that his departure is inevitable. Still, the White House is eager to

"Arc of Instability"

As described by President Carter's national-security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski:

"Today the area of crisis is a group of states on the shores of the Indian Ocean—literally an arc of instability, which can be drawn on a map from Chittagong in Bangladesh, through Islamabad, all the way to Aden . . . Persian Gulf, Iran, all the way down to southern Africa."

For a look at the volatile area—



Religious and racial warfare, political violence, social conflict, military rule—all figure in turmoil that grips nations stretching from Bangladesh to southern Africa. Soviet Russia is both stimulating and exploiting instability in this vast area. At stake are enormous Persian Gulf oil supplies and control of strategic choke points that are of life-and-death importance to the West.

avoid any action that might be construed as a U.S. move to dump the monarch.

There has also been a significant shift in the administration's handling of the wider strategic implications of the Iranian crisis.

Initially, Washington gave what was looked upon as a surprisingly meek response to a tough Soviet warning to the United States to keep hands off Iran. Any display of American military power was ruled out as ineffectual and possibly even counterproductive. Strategic experts in the administration warned that this seemingly timid American stance could tempt the Soviets to act with greater boldness.

Washington switched to a firmer line as Moscow mounted a radio propaganda campaign calculated to inflame anti-American violence in Iran. The White House was influenced also by evidence of Soviet links with a terrorist group responsible for the murder of a key American oil official, Paul Grimm, late in December.

Talking tough. The Carter administration publicly denounced the Soviet propaganda broadcasts and lodged an official protest with the Kremlin. At the same time, an American carrier task force was ordered to leave Subic Bay in the Philippines and sail toward the Indian Ocean in a well-publicized show of force early in January.

An administration spokesman explained the strategy behind the move: "We knew the Soviets were looking at the broad international picture, trying to assess the costs vs. benefits of doing something in Iran. We wanted to give them something to weigh on the costs side in considering their options."

But the effect of this maneuver was vitiated when, midway in the voyage, the White House ordered the carrier task force to stand fast in the South China Sea and sail no closer to the crisis area. The President, on second thought, decided that the approach of American warships might upset delicate moves under way in Iran to end the chaos.

The episode prompted fresh criticism of administration vacillation and indecision in dealing with the crisis.

Whatever the outcome of the turmoil in Iran, a radical reshaping of U.S. strategy is now considered unavoidable to protect Western oil and strategic interests in the Persian Gulf region. After the British withdrawal from the area 10 years ago, the Shah of Iran assumed that responsibility. He spent billions of dollars in oil revenues to build modern armed forces for the job.

Any government that emerges with effective power in Iran can be expect-



The U.S. in Iran



Business

Direct investment: \$217 million, at latest count, in plant buildings and other ventures. In addition, U.S. oil firms hold rights to market Iranian oil normally worth about \$11 billion a year; oil-field and refining operations are owned by Iran.

Companies: 500 U.S. firms with permanent facilities ranging from plants to branch offices

Major operations: General Motors, Deere, General Motors, Du Pont, Textron, Rockwell, Morris Knudsen and Brown & Root, among large firms before trouble erupted. Companies with interests include Exxon, Gulf, Mobil, Standard Oil of California and Texaco. In recent days, Du Pont, General Motors, American Cyanamid, Johnson & Johnson and General Tire & Rubber announced plant closings, and Iran ended a \$575 million helicopter program with Textron.

People

41,000, including 15,000 American employees, 900 of them in U.S. military, and 26,000 dependents before many returned home.

Trade

U.S. exports to Iran: \$3.4 billion in 1978 (est.), including about 1 billion in military goods. In addition, U.S. has agreements to deliver 12 billion in military goods and services in the future.

U.S. imports from Iran: \$3 billion, 95 percent petroleum products.

Source: U.S. Depts. of Commerce and Defense; U.S. oil companies

ed to abandon this role of guardian of the Gulf. In fact, even the Shah's hand-picked candidate for Prime Minister, Shapur Bakhtiar, has served notice on the U.S. that "we will not, from now on, be the policeman of the Persian Gulf."

The Carter administration already has plunged into contingency planning on what to do about this power vacuum. Some policymakers fear that Saudi Arabia might be tempted to seek an accommodation with the Soviet Union as a form of reinsurance if the Arab leaders there conclude that they might be left in the lurch by the United States when the chips are down.

One scheme under study to underpin stability in the region calls for an informal defense alliance embracing Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia and backed by the United States. This would require a new and successful Carter drive to persuade Israel and Egypt to sign the Camp David peace treaty and thus pave the way for possible military cooperation.

Another suggestion calls for an increased supply of weapons to Egypt, Turkey and Pakistan despite the administration's policy of curbing foreign arms sales.

Strategic planners maintain that the most important needs are an expanded American military presence in the region and combat forces specially trained and equipped to intervene in an emergency at a moment's notice. However, they question whether President Carter is prepared to sanction such a expanded American military role in the Persian Gulf, at least until Soviet expansion poses a more direct danger to Western oil supplies.

How does Carter propose to deal with the other threat stemming from the Iranian crisis—the threat of an oil shortage?

The administration hopes that the U.S. can manage through the crisis without undergoing shortages of oil or fuel oil by practicing voluntary conservation and tapping reserves when necessary.

Appeal for conservation. Secretary James Schlesinger is urging Americans to save 600,000 barrels of oil a day by observing the 55-mph speed limit, eliminating unnecessary driving and turning thermostats down to 65 degrees. Those measures would more than compensate for the loss of Iranian oil.

But the picture will change by

summer if there is a prolonged shutdown of Iran's fields. That, Schlesinger warns, would necessitate mandatory measures similar to those introduced during the Arab oil embargo in the winter of 1973-74. These would include oil allocations and the closing of filling stations on weekends.

Says a ranking official engaged in contingency planning to deal with a possible oil shortage: "If stability is restored quickly in Iran, if the new government accepts the Shah's policy of maximum oil production, if foreign technicians return to the oil fields to help repair the damage, and if Saudi Arabia is willing to continue a high level of output in the meantime, then we can avoid a crisis this year. But those are a lot of big ifs."

A 15 percent share. Iran normally exports 5.5 million barrels daily, which is about 15 percent of the total supply of the non-Communist world. These exports were sharply curtailed for several weeks last year, and since late December they have been eliminated entirely by a strike of Iranian oil-field workers.

So far, the gap has been covered in two ways. Saudi Arabia has increased production by roughly 2 million barrels daily. Kuwait also has boosted output. At the same time, world oil stocks are being drawn down by approximately 2 million barrels a day—"borrowing against the future," in Schlesinger's words.

There is no guarantee that Saudi Arabia will be willing to maintain the high level of output beyond the first quarter of 1979. And Schlesinger says that by next summer it will be necessary to start rebuilding depleted world stocks.

Thus, the Carter administration's chances of escaping an oil shortage, one that would inflict even greater hardship on Europe and Japan than on the U.S., depends on how long the turmoil in Iran continues and how it is ultimately resolved.

More worrying for administration officials than the short-term threat of an oil squeeze are the grim longer-term implications of the crisis confronting Carter. Strategic planners make this point:

Events in Iran are dramatizing the extreme vulnerability of Persian Gulf oil supplies, which are indispensable to fuel the economies of the U.S., Western Europe and Japan.

What's more, the U.S. so far has appeared powerless to influence these events despite the vital strategic and economic interests it has at stake.

President Carter's first truly major international test is far from over. □

Iranian Oil Cutoff: What It Means Abroad

From Tokyo to Bonn to Pretoria, officials are keeping a worried eye on the crisis in Iran and its impact on worldwide oil supplies.

Some nations claim that they can easily find replacement suppliers—at least for the present. Others admit they will be hard hit no matter who holds power in Teheran.

A region-by-region assessment from our overseas correspondents:

South Africa. Because most nations resent its racial policies, South Africa faces the greatest trouble in finding a replacement for Iran, which once supplied about 90 percent of the country's oil imports.

Other oil producers have refused for years to deal with Pretoria. But the Shah of Iran continued to sell oil to South Africans, largely because they once gave his father sanctuary. The Shah's opponents vowed to cut all oil sales to South Africa if they came to power.

Oil provides 20 percent of South Africa's energy—the rest comes from hydroelectricity and coal—but powers most of the nation's transport. As a result, rationing programs already are in the works.

Pretoria has cached a two-to-four-year supply of crude oil in abandoned mines, has an extensive program to convert coal into gasoline.

Rhodesia. This troubled nation, fighting a war against black guerrillas, faces real problems.

It receives its oil through South Africa. A cut in supplies will strain Salisbury's creaking economy and further hamper military forces.

Israel. Opposition leaders in Teheran threatened flatly that Israel would never receive another drop of Iranian oil.

But Israel, which U.S. experts say has received about 70 percent of its oil from Iran, appears to be taking the threat of a cutoff in stride.

Israel has been developing other sources, mainly Mexico and Norway, and officials point out that the U.S. has promised to provide oil if the need arises.

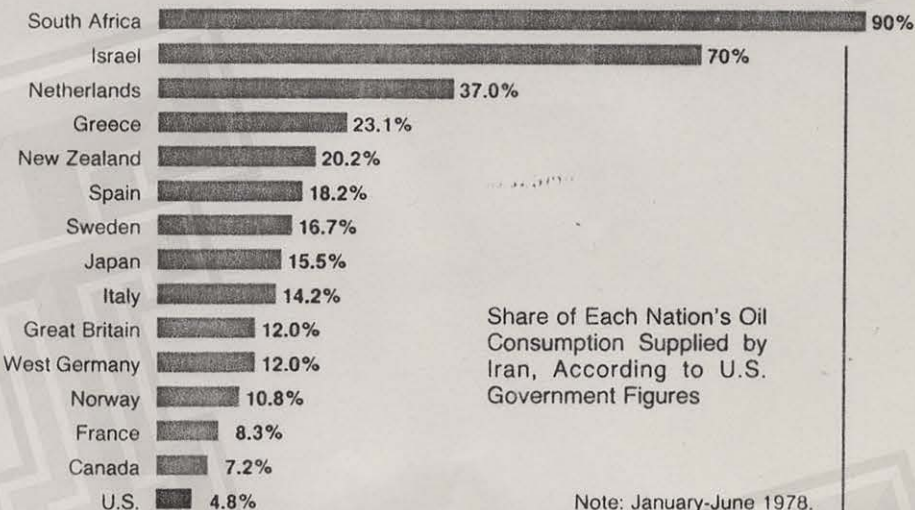
Japan. Iran accounts for more than 15 percent of Japan's imports. There is no immediate danger of a crunch, but a prolonged stoppage of Iranian shipments could be serious.

Tokyo has an 83-day crude-oil reserve that could be used to keep industry operating. Yet there is fear that producers may hike prices to capitalize on increased demand. This would hurt the Japanese, who import 99 percent of their oil.

Western Europe. Although the Continent is a major importer of Iranian oil, experts are confident that it can escape serious trouble—provided oil taps are not shut off for more than six months. The Paris-based International Energy Agency says it sees "no serious threat yet."

Europe's fairly optimistic view is based on a belief that members of OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, are increasing production. One West German authority estimates that OPEC nations now are producing at 85 percent of capacity, compared with 80 percent before the Iranian crisis.

Who'd Be Hit Hardest



In Iran: "Prognosis Is Awful"

Dennis Mullin, the magazine's correspondent in the Middle East, prepared this on-the-scene report.

TEHERAN

For anyone in the midst of this chaos, foreseeing a quick, peaceful end to Iran's crisis is difficult.

Whatever happens to the Shah, the feeling is that Iran faces continuing turmoil or worse.

"The prognosis is awful," says a well-informed British diplomat. He believes "all roads lead to the barracks"—a military crackdown.

Watching the country disintegrate, you understand the fears.

Even the Shah's strong Army has been unable to quell the violence.

Strikes have crippled Iran's economy and created an oil shortage in this oil-rich nation. The fabric of Iran's society has been shattered. The issues are religious as well as political. Even the Shah's once-loyal middle-class support is waning.

Turning point. The Shah's battle to keep his throne was at a decisive stage in early January. The military government he had set up to rule under martial law resigned over its inability to control the violence.

In what diplomats here call a "last-ditch effort to reach a compromise with his foes," the Shah turned to opposition-leader Shahpur Bakhtiar to form a new civilian government.

Bakhtiar agreed to try. He promised to lift martial law gradually, release political prisoners and abolish the political arm of Savak, the secret police who are accused of oppressing and torturing the Shah's opponents. To appease the Moslem militants, he indicated that his government would not sell oil to Israel or South Africa.

Bakhtiar also served notice that Iran no longer would "be the policeman of the Persian Gulf," through which flows more than half the oil used by Japan and Europe.

As for the Shah, Bakhtiar appeared to back away from his former insistence that the beleaguered monarch leave the country but said the Shah himself "wants to take a rest and a vacation" abroad "for a few months."

Palace sources insisted that the Shah made no commitment to leave Iran as part of his deal with Bakhtiar. They denied that he would abdicate.

"I hope my mission will succeed," Bakhtiar said. "If I fail, I cannot imagine what the consequence will be for my country."

Few informed observers here felt Bakhtiar would succeed. Leaders of the opposition National Front said they would oppose the new administration and called for a general strike to "show disapproval of the conspirator who has compromised with the present dictatorial system." The National Front leaders continued to insist upon the Shah's abdication.

Among the Shah's opponents are



Shah of Iran counts on Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar to end crisis and save monarchy.

disparate groups ranging from Marxists to dedicated Moslems who seek the formation of an Islamic republic.

Experts here paint nightmarish pictures of what may lie ahead if the dissidents are not brought together.

A Bakhtiar failure would appear to eliminate the Shah's political alternatives. He could be forced to unleash his Army and fight—or to flee.

Invoking the military to restore order would leave thousands of people dead. In a similar crisis in 1963, the Army killed 2,000 people in three days. The casualties in such a move today surely would be much larger, perhaps as many as 10,000.

A lengthy stalemate would bring armed terrorists into the streets and polarize the country to the advantage of the Communists.

Even the Shah's departure, however, would provide no guarantee that

Iran would settle down and move peacefully toward democracy.

The Shah's departure would leave a power vacuum, and Army attempts to fill that vacuum could split the military and result in civil war. Some of the nation's many tribes might try to win autonomy or independence, creating a Balkanization of Iran.

Continued uncertainty could bring a coup d'état by young officers upset at the role the Army is asked to play. A pro-Soviet coup is not ruled out. Neither is a Moslem coup, similar to those in Libya and Pakistan. Formation of an Islamic republic undoubtedly would mean further violence—from tribal and religious minorities as well as from progressives who would resist the strict traditionalist government envisioned by religious leaders.

Against this background, American diplomats have begun hedging their longstanding bets on the Shah. They have swung toward the belief that the Shah has no alternative but to leave the scene for now and hope that in a cooling-off period a civilian government can restore order.

An interim plan. In the Shah's absence, it is suggested, a regency council could be set up to protect the Shah's interests. "Once things return to normal, the Shah could come back," says a Western diplomat. "If the Army intervenes, he could disassociate himself from the bloodbath and return later."

But palace officials fear that if the Shah leaves the country, he may not be allowed back. They were urging him to stick it out, not to leave the country or take a vacation. Even the Shah's advisers, however, conceded that he was running out of options. Of the Bakhtiar attempt to solve the crisis, one adviser said: "Either this political compromise works, or there will be a coup d'état from either the left or the right."

Intimates of the Shah say he is determined to avoid large-scale bloodshed and is trying hard to hold the Army in check. But, says one: "If all else fails, the Army may move on its own—with or without the Shah."

As the political stalemate and violence continued, foreigners streamed out of Iran, fearful for their lives.

All Western embassies advised that nonessential employees and dependents leave the country. Americans, who form the largest foreign community here, are leaving by the thousands. Their numbers dwindled rapidly from 41,000 to 20,000 and were expected to fall under 15,000 shortly.

Another Country Where Oil May Spell Trouble

Money is pouring in. But in a pell-mell rush to build up a modern state, Nigeria's military rulers are plagued by waste and corruption.

LAGOS

Here in Nigeria, as in Iran, a sudden influx of billions of dollars in new wealth has triggered a multitude of problems that threaten the stability of a major supplier of oil to the U.S.

Nigeria is the No. 2 source of American oil imports after Saudi Arabia and earns about 9.5 billion dollars a year from sales of oil overseas. Income will jump nearly 1 billion as a result of the 14.5 percent price increase recently ordered by the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Yet wealth has brought only trouble.

The military rulers here in Lagos thought they finally had it made when world oil prices were quadrupled in 1973-74. They tried to do everything at once—from building roads and universities to putting in new telephone services and port facilities.

The results of the spending spree were predictable: waste, inflation, corruption, chaos and a widening of the gap between rich and poor.

The extra money coming in from the OPEC price hike is supposed to ease the confusion. But economists caution that projects in progress require far more money than is available.

To meet commitments, Nigeria was forced in early 1978 to borrow 1 billion dollars on the Eurocurrency market. And in December, it borrowed 750 million more from a consortium of 36 major banks.

Poor vs. rich. Although most Nigerians are poor—the country has a per capita income of only \$400 a year—there is highly visible, ostentatious wealth concentrated in a free-spending urban elite. Parties for 5,000 people are fairly common. An American resident remembers seeing a Nigerian woman throwing the equivalent of \$16,000 in Nigerian bank notes at a bandleader whose music she liked.

Contrasting with this is the misery of the millions of Nigerians lured from the countryside by the promise of a better life in Lagos. They end up living in squalid shantytowns squeezed into vacant areas between blocks of new office buildings. The population of the

metropolitan area is estimated to be as high as 10 million, which creates massive social, health and crime problems.

The capital appears to be little more than an enormous construction project. Glass-walled skyscrapers tower over open sewers. The harbor is so polluted that froth thrown up by moving ships is brown, not white. Industry is growing so fast that the nation's power supply must double every four or five years. Power failures occur almost daily.

Water is a problem. An American businessman hasn't had running water in his home for more than a year. Foreign visitors are advised to keep buckets of water in hotel rooms because of frequent shut-offs.

Beating the system. The telephone network is a joke. It is faster to send messages by motorcycle. A decree to ease traffic congestion by allowing cars with odd-numbered license plates on the road one day and those with even-numbered plates the next has been defeated by owners going from one car to two, or two cars to four.

The exodus from the farms means that Nigeria, once an exporter of food, must now import it—1.3 billion dollars' worth in 1977 alone. Commercial peanut production fell from 1.2 million tons in 1971 to just 2,000 tons in 1977. Exports of cocoa, palm products and rubber have also declined.

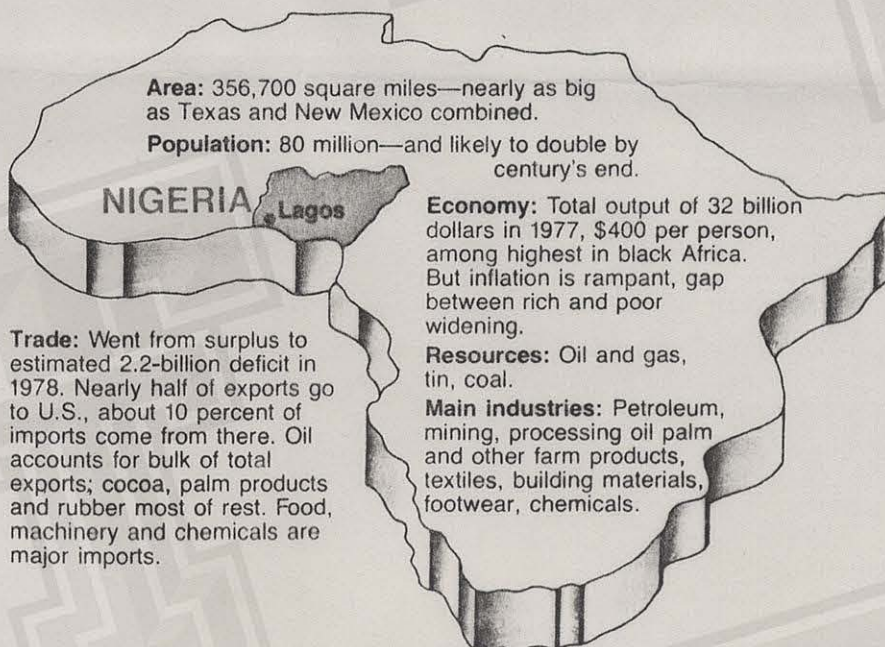


Lt. Gen. Obasanjo warns high-living Nigerians that they must make sacrifices.

Collapse of the country's agricultural base plus the forced borrowing from abroad have shocked the government into taking belated action.

Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, the country's strong man, has warned free-spending Nigerians that development requires hard work and sacrifice in both the capitalist West and socialist East. And, he added, if Nigeria is to prosper after the oil is gone, "we must get out of the illusion of wanting to be like Europe or America without making the necessary sacrifice."

To emphasize the need for austerity,



the government has banned imports of fresh meat, sugar, spaghetti, beer and breakfast cereals, and upped customs duties by 100 percent on cars, cosmetics and other luxury goods. And, to set an example, 2,000 government-owned Mercedes automobiles were auctioned off. Obasanjo now rides in a small, locally assembled Peugeot.

"The government is saying that the country which we once thought was so rich is not so rich after all," explains a planner in the Ministry of Economic Development.

Back to basics. A drive has also been launched to lessen the country's dependence on oil exports, which provide 86 percent of foreign-exchange earnings. The highest priority is being placed on agriculture and industry—both neglected in the days of the oil rush. A major share of the 8.6 billion dollars to be spent in the coming fiscal year will go to these sectors.

Plans have been drawn up to bring electricity to rural areas in an effort to stem emigration to the cities. Banks are being encouraged to extend agricultural loans on liberal terms, and there is far less emphasis on cooperatives and big state farms that require modern, expensive equipment.

Nigeria now imports all the wheat it uses. But field experiments have shown that wheat can be grown in the river basins of the north. Irrigation projects would also encourage double and triple cropping. With a population of about 80 million and a growth rate of 2.6 percent annually, it is essential that the nation produce more food.

Spending will also continue to be high on transportation and communi-

cations, from roads and ports to a 7.5-billion-dollar telephone-and-television system. An imaginative project now under way calls for floating huge balloons thousands of feet over five areas of the country, with each balloon loaded with television and telephone transmission equipment.

Also on the books: a 5-billion-dollar liquefied-natural-gas plant, and money for ships, petrochemical plants and an iron-and-steel complex.

Spending on such a scale will force Nigeria to step up export earnings. Oil production at current levels will deplete known reserves in the next 25 years unless 19 exploration rigs now in operation find new fields. A U.S. expert says the exploration area is geologically similar to the oil-rich Gulf of Mexico coast, and he is confident that new finds will be made.

The Nigerians want more foreign investment—but on their terms. Under a "Nigerianization" program, businesses must be from 40 to 100 percent Nigerian-owned. Some American firms such as the IBM Corporation have refused to go along and have left. Citibank pulled out when the government demanded shares. Other firms stay on.

American investment in Nigeria totals about 350 million dollars, and an estimated 50 new companies are exploring possibilities of setting up here. Says an American businessman: "It's a good place to be. There's so much potential here that we can't let Nigerianization change our plans."

A member of a U.S.-Nigeria committee on investment adds: "America should be much more involved in our economy. . . . You keep thinking we're

still in the British sphere of influence."

Americans take a long-term view of Nigeria. As the country builds a base for industrialization, it could become a huge market for U.S. goods. As Andrew Young, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, pointed out recently: "Nigerians, and most Africans for that matter, want to build policy bridges. We want to build trade bridges."

Many potential American investors are unsure about Nigeria's future. At present it is relatively stable. But Obasanjo has promised to return the nation to civilian control by October—after 13 years of military rule.

Some say the move will test whether the Western democratic approach can work in an African context. But many diplomats and businessmen wonder if the test will last for long. They see unrest and increased economic risks.

Most Westerners here agree that Nigeria's top-level military leaders are sincere in looking ahead to civilian control. But within the 220,000-man Army, there are officers who are less than thrilled by this prospect. They might attempt to change things again.

Democracy: American-style. A constituent assembly, assisted by Americans and others, has drawn up a constitution based on the U.S. system of government. This will be a new approach for Nigerians who are more familiar with the British parliamentary system. Says one Western diplomat: "They are ambitious and eager. They want to create today what it took the U.S. 200 years to create."

There is widespread fear that ambitious politicians will get into factional fights that exploit tribal differences. Nigeria's first brief experience with civilian government was chaotic.

The country gained independence from Britain in 1960, but it was split along tribal lines. Six years of flagrant corruption, lawlessness and tribal conflict led to a military takeover. A year later, the nation was plunged into the 30-month-long Biafran war that left the rich province reeling from mass hunger and destruction.

Today, the starving babies—once seen in Biafran-war photographs—are gone, although there is still widespread poverty. And tribal animosities are, for the moment, largely defused.

Nigeria in 1979 is a country on the move—busy, exuberant and ambitious. How long the optimism lasts may rest on how Nigerians take to a system of government which Americans are still struggling to perfect after 200 years. □

This report was cabled from Lagos by William D. Hartley, the magazine's correspondent covering Africa.



Lagos is booming, but many live in shanties squeezed between new office buildings.

ENERGY CONSERVATION LEGISLATION
INTRODUCED IN THE 65th LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bills Passed:

- SB 407 - Clower - Requires all new apartment house construction containing two or more dwelling units to be individually metered for gas and electricity.
- SB 1172 - Sherman - Creates the Texas Energy Advisory Council as a state agency. The duties of the Council involve "formulating, continually reassessing, and modifying a state energy policy for recommendation to the legislature and the governor." The Council is to recommend legislation and executive action to foster the development of increased energy supplies, more efficient energy systems, and increased conservation of energy. It is also to maintain contact with interested segments of the public for the purpose of accomplishing necessary public visibility and monitoring public concerns. Included in the legislation is the stipulation that the staff be limited to 20 individuals.
- HB 1799 - Creates a \$5 million Energy Development Fund for support of research and development of solar, wind, biomass, lignite, geothermal, and conservation technologies. \$1.5 million was actually appropriated.
- HCR 27 - Thompson - Directs the Texas Public Utility Commission to evaluate flat rates, peak load rates, lifeline rates, long-range cost pricing, and marginal cost pricing and to determine the impact of each alternative on conservation and costs to various classes of consumers.

Bills Not Passed:

- SB 171 - Clower - Allows cities to extend building, electrical, and plumbing codes to extraterritorial jurisdictions. Much unregulated construction occurs in the extraterritorial jurisdictions of cities. As cities adopt more energy-efficient building codes, this bill permits the extension of their impact.
- SB 409 - Clower - Allows individuals to apply for a tax credit of up to \$1000 against school property taxes for construction & remodeling of residential structures. Note: This is not a tax deduction, but a direct tax credit.
- SB 176 - Clower - Provides a sales tax exemption for wind energy devices & insulation. Solar energy devices are already exempt from the sales tax, and a proposed constitutional amendment was passed exempting wind & solar devices from property taxes.
- SJR 27 - Clower - Proposed constitutional amendment providing for property tax credits to promote energy efficiency in residential & commercial structures.
- SJR 54 - Clower - Proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the issuance of \$500 million in Texas Energy Efficiency Bonds for the purpose of making direct and guaranteed loans for energy-efficient devices.
- SCR 33 - Hance - Establishes a state policy requiring building managers to set heating thermostats at the level for maximum energy conservation during the winter in all state buildings.
- HB 60 - Wilson - Increases the excise tax on motor fuel from 5¢ to 8¢ a gallon. This is considered both a conservation measure and a means of recouping lost revenues due to gasoline conservation projected under the Carter plan.

HB 581 - Evans - Establishes a state-local cooperative purchasing program authorizing local governments to purchase items through the State Board of Control. To the extent the Board of Control practices life-cycle costing and other energy-efficient purchasing techniques, this saving will be extended to localities.

HB 2032 - Barrientos - Directs the Board of Control, in cooperation with Governor's Energy Advisory Council, to report to the legislature on improved operation and maintenance of state buildings to reduce energy consumption. This is the closest the legislature came to consideration of retrofiting state-owned buildings.

HCR 119 - Weddington - Requests the State Board of Control to procure equipment on the basis of life-cycle costing, including automobiles.

HCR 120 - Weddington - Urges local units of government to adopt energy conservation building codes.

HSR 72 - Benedict - Directs state agencies to give carpooling employees preference in allocating parking spaces and requests State Board of Control to reinstate computer ride-matching service.

HSR 24 - Weddington - Urges local governments to adopt energy conservation building codes. This will also be an objective of the Texas Energy Conservation Plan.

* * * * *

THE FOLLOWING recommendations were made by the Governor's Energy Advisory Council staff as areas for possible energy conservation legislation:

1. Direct state agencies to purchase the most fuel-efficient vehicles consistent with their functional requirements.
2. Direct the state to establish a program to retrofit state buildings with energy efficiency improvements which have a payout period of two years or less.
3. Use proceeds of refinery tax to finance energy efficiency retrofits in public schools.
4. Resolution to urge utilities to finance residential energy improvements and recover the costs in customer billings.
5. Resolution to urge cities to adopt energy conservation building codes.
6. Establish a system for state certification of building inspectors and require all building inspectors to be state certified.
7. Provide an engine efficiency check during annual vehicle inspections so that motorists will have information concerning the fuel efficiency and maintenance condition of their automobiles.
8. Develop a program to facilitate the recycling of used oil.
9. Establish a system of mandatory beverage container deposits to encourage recycling.



**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78769**

8 February 1979

CHASE UNTERMEYER

DISTRICT 83
HOUSTON

Mrs. Laura Keever
10515 Laneview
Houston, Texas 77070

Dear Laura:

My very belated thanks for the helpful list of energy legislation in the last session.

I fully support an energy conservation program for the state and hope I get a chance to vote on it.

'Twas good to have seen you, if only briefly, at the Inauguration! Best wishes till next time.

Sincerely,

Chase

State Representative

CU:js

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS
Officers, Directors, and Nominating Committee nominees for 1979-1981

PRESIDENT

Diana Clark (Mrs. Winthrop)
3504 Harvard Avenue, Dallas TX 75205
214 + 528-0690

VICE PRESIDENTS

Organization

Beth Brown (Mrs. Warren A.)
14031 Cashel Forrest Drive, Houston TX 77069
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Public Realtions

Toni Clem (Mrs. A. W.)
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Program

Laura Keever (Mrs. Phillip)
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SECRETARY

Catherine Gordon
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February 14, 1979

CHAIR
RUTH J. HINERFELD

OFFICERS
Vice-Chairs
John Robbins
Longboat Key, Florida
Lancy M. Neuman
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

Secretary/Treasurer
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Cleveland Heights, Ohio
Dorothy K. Powers
Princeton, New Jersey
Paul Ridings
Louisville, Kentucky
Linda Rieke
Salt Lake City, Utah
Dorance R. Rubin
Lawton Centre, Massachusetts
John S. Savage
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
John W. Viner
New Canaan, Connecticut

STAFF DIRECTOR
Barbara T. Mills

Doris Beck
Center for Urban Environmental Studies
1012 14th Street, N.W., Room 706
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Doris:

I enjoyed talking with you last week and was pleased to learn more about your DOE grant to develop seminars for elected minority officials in the ten federal regions.

I am sure that our League energy leaders can be helpful to you in this effort and I also think that our energy publications, particularly Energy Dilemmas, Energy Options and the ENERGY Fact-sheets would provide excellent background information on the energy problems facing our country. As I told you, these publications, like all those produced by the League of Women Voters Education Fund, are timely, objective and carefully researched and are designed to offer citizens the solid factual data they need for decision making. I enclose copies for your review and hope you will decide to purchase some for use in the seminars.

In lieu of sending you a list of our League energy leaders in those states where the federal energy regional offices are located, I am enclosing a list of our state League presidents. It will be more efficient if you contact the president since she will have the most up-to-date information on whom you should deal with regarding your seminars. I am also enclosing a list of our national energy committee, which is chaired by Dorothy Powers who is also a member of the League's National Board. All are well informed on energy issues and would be excellent speakers/organizers.

In addition, members of our previous national energy committee are also experienced speakers and very knowledgeable about energy and should be helpful to you. They are: Laura Keever, Energy Chair, LWV of Texas, 10515 Laneview, Houston, TX, 77070, (713) 469-0036; Mary Dawson, Energy Chair, LWV of Massachusetts, 21 Cumverland Ave.; Brookline, MA. 02146, (617) 731-2454; Merilynn Reeves, Energy Chairman, LWV of Maryland, 16506 Forest Mill Court, Laurel, MD 20810, (301) 725-2496.

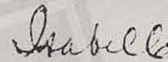
2/14/79

As I told you, Ms. Powers has given permission to other organizations and the federal government to contact state League presidents for assistance in a project such as yours with these provisos:

- 1) The decision is up to the state Leagues entirely; the LWVUS is not in any way pressing them to do this;
- 2) If a League leader is asked to speak, she/he should receive a consultant fee plus travel expenses.

Finally, I am enclosing a copy of our November 30, 1978 report on our nationwide energy education program and a brief flyer about it. Please give me a call if you would like any additional information.

Sincerely yours,



Isabelle P. Weber
Coordinator
Energy Department

enclosures

cc: National Energy Committee
Laura Keever ✓
Mary Dawson
Merilynn Reeves
State LWV presidents in Federal Regions



February 14, 1979

Nuclear Energy Women

National Chairman

Angie Howard
Duke Power Company
P.O. Box 2178
Charlotte, North Carolina 28242

Program Coordinator

Marie Dunkle
Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc.
7101 Wisconsin Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20014

Secretary

Jane Brand
Special Projects Manager
Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc.

Region 1

Laurel Parker
Association Activities Director
Southern California Edison Co.

Region 2

Diane Haelsig
Supervisor, Computer Operations
Exxon Nuclear Corporation

Region 3

Ruth Faulkner
Assistant to the President
Salt River Project

Region 4

Beth Willis
Administrator Communications Services
Northern States Power Co.

Region 5

Marva Faeth
Corporate Communications Specialist
Iowa Power & Light Co.

Region 6

Donna Dilsaver
Communications Specialist
Kansas Gas & Electric Co.

Region 7

Tiny Batts
Administrative Assistant
Texas Electric Service Co.

Region 8

Valerie Dalski
Scientist
Westinghouse Electric Corp.

Region 9

Sandra Plant
Information Officer
CRBR Plant Project Office

Region 10

Ann Maynard
Public Information Coordinator
Florida Power Corporation

Region 11

Angie Howard
Director, Energy Information
Duke Power Company

Region 12

Claire Davis-Jones
Women's Activities Coordinator
National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.

Region 13

Gerrie Shaffer
Manager, Consumer Affairs
Philadelphia Electric Co.

Region 14

Patricia Fogarty
Information Specialist
Power Authority of the State of N.Y.

Region 15

Stacey Weaver
Director of Communications
Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp.

Laura Kever
10515 Laneview
Houston, Texas 77070

Dear Laura:

The speakers and format for the March 20 meeting are as follows. (There have been some changes as Margaret Bush Wilson, National Chairperson for the NAACP, has a conflict and cannot attend. Due to this, I'm moving you to be our luncheon speaker. I hope this is OK.)

9:30-10:00 a.m. Coffee

10:00-11:00 a.m. Clarke B. Gillespie
Consulting Petroleum Engineer

He will speak on the international and national oil and gas situation. Whatever is happening currently will play a large part in the content of his presentation.

11:00-12:00 noon Electrical Energy Situation in Texas and North Central Texas
W. G. Marquardt, President
Texas Electric Service Company

12:00-1:00 p.m. Lunch

1:00-1:45 p.m. Laura Kever, Energy Chairperson
League of Women Voters of Texas

I've sent the enclosed meeting notice to the Dallas and Tarrant County Leagues to be included in their Voters. I've also talked with Georgia Kidwell, Energy Chair in Tarrant County, and Pearl Wincorn and Jill Smith, Energy Chair for Dallas. We believe that a number of League members from both counties will want to attend. I'm inviting the AAUW branches, Conservation Council members, plus presidents and members of the Garden Club Council, the PTA Council, and the Junior League Board.

Please adjust your presentation according to what you would like to cover. The energy policies and plans on the state level and the energy situation in the state of Texas would be areas everyone wants to know more about. Pearl Wincorn asked that you speak to what is being done to comply with energy conservation in public buildings and the consumer sector.

I need your biographical information for introductory purposes and news releases. Thank you and let me know if I can do anything. We can provide transportation, hotel reservations, etc.

Very truly,

Tiny Batts
P. O. Box 970, Fort Worth TX 76101
1-817-336-9411 (office)
1-817-738-5378 (home)

cc: Pearl Wincorn
Jill Smith
Myrtle McMahan
Georgia Kidwell

Sponsored by the Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc., Public Affairs & Information Program



Nuclear Energy Women

February 15, 1979

National Chairman

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Duke Power Company
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Program Coordinator

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Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc.
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Secretary

Jane Brand
Special Projects Manager
Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc.

Region 1

Laurel Parker
Association Activities Director
Southern California Edison Co.

Region 2

Diane Haelsig
Supervisor, Computer Operations
Exxon Nuclear Corporation

Region 3

Ruth Faulkner
Assistant to the President
Salt River Project

Region 4

Beth Willis
Administrator Communications Services
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Region 5

Marva Faeth
Corporate Communications Specialist
Iowa Power & Light Co.

Region 6

Donna Dilsaver
Communications Specialist
Kansas Gas & Electric Co.

Region 7

Tiny Batts
Administrative Assistant
Texas Electric Service Co.

Region 8

Valerie Dalski
Scientist
Westinghouse Electric Corp.

Region 9

Sandra Plant
Information Officer
CRBR Plant Project Office

Region 10

Ann Maynard
Public Information Coordinator
Florida Power Corporation

Region 11

Angie Howard
Director, Energy Information
Duke Power Company

Region 12

Claire Davis-Jones
Women's Activities Coordinator
National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.

Region 13

Gerrie Shaffer
Manager, Consumer Affairs
Philadelphia Electric Co.

Region 14

Patricia Fogarty
Information Specialist
Power Authority of the State of N.Y.

Region 15

Stacey Weaver
Director of Communications
Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp.

TO: N.E.W. Liaisons
FROM: Tiny Batts

I. Mark your calendars for an important meeting.

Energy Briefing for N.E.W. and Opinion Leaders (local) Tuesday, March 20 at 10 a.m. at the Holiday Inn DFW North (on intersection of Hwy. 114 & Esters Road, north of DFW Airport. Take a cab from DFW if you are flying in. It is not far.

This will be our March meeting and give you a chance to visit with members of the Dallas and Tarrant Cty. League of Women Voters, A.A.U.W. Branches, Conservation Council and other organizations.

Agenda:

10:00-11:00 a.m.	Clark B. Gillespie, Consulting Petroleum Engineer
11:00-11:45 a.m.	W. G. Marquardt, President of Texas Electric Service Co.
12:00-1:00 p.m.	Lunch
1:00-1:45 p.m.	Laura Keever, Energy Chairperson, League of Women Voters of Texas
2:00-2:30 p.m.	N.E.W. meeting

Lunch will be \$6. I'll send you a notice closer to March 20 and ask for lunch reservations then.

II. Enclosed is a quarterly report for Region VII.

III. Also enclosed is our current mailing list of N.E.W. liaisons.

IV. There is a national meeting of N.E.W. chairmen on March 1 and 2 and I understand we may change the name to depict our concerns as energy in general rather than just nuclear. This has always been the case as far as I'm concerned. I would prefer a more generic name. If you have any thoughts on this let me know.

February 8, 1979

REGION VII
QUARTERLY REPORT

Region VII liaisons met on Friday, October 13, for a tour of Comanche Peak Nuclear Plant under construction -- approximately 60% complete. There are now a total of 36 liaisons in Region VII. Membership list attached.

October 11, Jane Kilby with Central and Southwest and I drove to Longview, Texas, where we presented a program on energy and the construction of Comanche Peak to a club of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

Nuclear Energy Women Region VII hosted a hospitality room for the Southwest Regional meeting of American Women in Radio and TV in New Orleans on September 22 and 23. Dr. Frank Iddings, nuclear scientist, with Louisiana State University was available for interviews and to answer questions.

The president-elect of the League of Women Voters from Tarrant County (Fort Worth) and the local president of the NAACP and I attended the Energy Advocacy Conference in Washington, D.C. on February 2-4.

The spring meeting of NEW Region VII is scheduled for Tuesday, March 20. We plan to invite a number of women's organizations to attend. One of the speakers will be Laura Keever, State Energy Chairperson for the League of Women Voters,

Tiny Batts
Chairman

Nuclear Energy: Women
Region 7 Liaisons

Chairman: Tiny Batts
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Renee Griffith
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Virginia Hickman
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Susie Hood
Dept. of Energy
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League of Women Voters of Texas
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Ms. Georgia Kidwell
Tarrant Cty. League of Women Voters
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Central & Southwest Services
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Nat'l Association of Women in Construction
Kirk, Voich & Gist
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Becky Mangold
NUS Corp-South Central Operation
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Willie Mae McCormick
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Lorraine McKay
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Cliff Mlinar
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Ann Evans
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THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
CENTER FOR ENERGY STUDIES
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

*Engineering-Science Building 143
(512) 471-7792 and 471-4946*

January 16, 1979

Ms. Laura Keever
Energy Director
League of Women Voters of Texas
10515 Laneview
Houston, Texas 77070

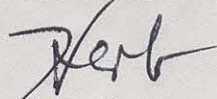
Dear Laura:

We want to schedule a CES Advisory Committee meeting on March 8 and 9, 1979 and I am writing to you at this time to see if those days are convenient for you to attend. We plan to follow the same one and one-half day format of our October meeting with a full day session on the 8th and a half day session going through lunch on the 9th. You will receive prior to the meeting some general overview information on the Center operations and budgetary allocations along with short summaries of ongoing projects. We would like for you to indicate in advance those projects which you would like described in more detail at the meeting.

Enclosed are three recent publications: a summarized history of the Center, its programs and its funding, and two recent publications in our energy policy studies series. Please let us know of any individuals you feel should receive copies of particular reports.

I look forward to seeing you in March. If we can be of assistance in any travel or hotel arrangements, please give my office a call.

Sincerely yours,


H.H. Woodson
Director

HHW/cm

Enclosures

January 10, 1979

TO: Selected LWV members with experience in federal programs requiring citizen participation

FROM: Ann Savage, Chair
Government/Voters Service

RE: Attached questionnaire on citizen participation

PLEASE RETURN QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE GOVERNMENT/VOTERS SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL OFFICE BY JANUARY 19, 1979

The LWVUS has been asked to submit its comments on the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) draft recommendations to Congress on citizen participation in federal programs. ACIR is a Washington based "think-tank" supported by Congress to advise it on state and local perspectives on national legislation. National board members and staff have advised me that you have extensive experience with federal programs requiring citizen participation. Would you please help us prepare our comments by completing the enclosed questionnaire and returning it to the national office by January 19, 1979? If you have any questions or would like to respond verbally, please contact Marla Ewing, Sheri Lanoff, or Pam Nall at (202) 296-1770 ext. 270.

Thank you very much for your co-operation on such short notice.



memorandum

January 8, 1979

TO: The National Board and Staff

FROM: Ann Savage

RE: LWVUS perspectives on ACIR alternatives for recommendations to Congress on federal citizen participation requirements.

PLEASE RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE TO ANN SAVAGE BY SATURDAY JANUARY 13

Your answers to these questions will be used to formulate LWVUS comments on the ACIR draft recommendations on the legal and operational aspects of citizen participation in government decision making. (See Ruth Robbins statement on p. 14 of the LWVUS briefing to find out how we got into this project). If you would like to see the draft of the ACIR report, if you have questions, or if you would like to respond verbally, see Marla Ewing, Sheri Lanoff, or Pam Nall of the Government/Voters Service department.

1. ACIR is concerned about the practical difficulties governments at all levels have in fulfilling the citizen participation requirements for over 130 federal aid programs. An alternative suggested by ACIR staff is legislation that would abolish almost all federal requirements for citizen participation and to leave all citizen participation requirements to state and local governments. Many states and localities do have statutes and ordinances for citizen participation that are comparable to federal requirements. From your experience, can you see any advantage for citizens that would result from the enactment of such legislation? Would the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

2. Another alternative suggested by ACIR staff is legislation creating general citizen participation policies for all federal aid programs and the "designation" of a single executive branch agency to apply and enforce the policies and requirements. Can you describe any advantages for citizens and for state and local governments that would result from the enactment of this legislation? Would the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

January 8, 1979

3. A third option proposed by ACIR staff does not require legislation. The Congress and Administration would adopt a flexible approach to citizen participation with the goal of standardizing and simplifying requirements by program categories and within agencies. Can you see any advantages/disadvantages to this option? Please describe them.

4. Other possibilities for future action on citizen participation, but not presented by ACIR, might be to strengthen the citizen participation process by provision of technical assistance to citizens and state and local governments, by federal funding for expert witnesses, and by other devices. What are your views about the advantages/disadvantages of such possibilities?

5. If your experiences with federal programs required citizen participation, please describe an example(s) of citizen participation that worked well and explain why you believe so.

6. Can you recommend other League members with relevant citizen participation experience who might give us insights on citizen participation requirements for federal programs, both positive and negative.



San Antonio E Chair

Susanne Rupp

341- 7887

10-78

Amarillo
Energy Channel

Dr. Erwin Kohn

353-3662

11/78

Date 1/27/79

FORM FOR NOTIFICATION OF A CONTRIBUTION

TO: Ethel Sturgis, TREASURER, LWV/TEF ☒ LWV/TFROM: Carole Shlipak, DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENTI. Upon receipt of contribution to: LWV/TEF ☒ LWV/Tfrom: Gulf States Utilities Company ; C. Donham Crawford, Ch. of Boardin the amount of \$ 1,000.00please issue a check to _____ (OR credit TEF account of) ☒ League of WomenVoters of Beaumont in the amount of \$ 400.00II. The amount sent to the local League is based on the following sharing formula:
(Complete either part A or part B)A. Former Contributor (to local League _____)

Amount of contribution to LWV/TEF _____, LWV/T _____ \$ _____ line 1

Amount contributed to LL in previous year _____
current year _____ \$ _____ line 2

Subtract line 2 from line 1 \$ _____ line 3

20% of line 3 \$ _____ line 4

Is LL eligible for finder's fee? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, 10% of line 1; if no, enter 0 \$ _____ line 5

To calculate amount due LL, add lines 2, 4, and 5 \$ _____

B. New Contributor ☒ (or former contributor to state League _____)Amount of contribution to LWV/TEF ☒ ; LWV/T _____ \$ 1,000.00 line 130% of line 1 \$ 300.00 line 2Is LL eligible for finder's fee? Yes ☒ No _____If yes, 10% of line 1; if no, enter 0 \$ 100.00 line 3To calculate amount due LL, add lines 2 and 3 \$ 400.00COPIES TO: LL (3--Pres., Fin. Ch., Treas.); Pres./Ch. LWV/T, LWV/TEFSOFILE (2)*✓ Keener, CCE*

REMINDER TO LOCAL LEAGUE:

1. Mail local League publications to contributors.
2. Deliver multiples for public and/or employees.
3. Send invitations to important LL events.
4. Send clippings on contributor to Dir. of Development or state office

Austin has respect of consumers, environmentalists

CONTINUATION

energy, for example. That's as opposed to other utility people, who tend to be recalcitrant and unbending — even to the point of being unwilling to meet face-to-face to discuss issues."

Laura Keever, energy director of the League of Women Voters of Texas, said, "He has an influence both nationally and in Texas that other utility people don't have. In my opinion, he is head and shoulders above the others, and it's because of his dedication."

Those who are critical of Austin complain that he doesn't listen well and is hard-headed.

DR. HERB WOODSON, director of the University of Texas Center for Energy Studies, calls that criticism understandable. "He'll listen, but unless you are really persuasive, you're not going to change his mind. That makes a lot of people think he is hard-headed," Woodson said.

"He is disarming. He presents himself as a simple coal-digger from Alabama, but the guy is very bright. He is able to cut through the nonsense and get right to the guts of a problem."

Woodson said his only criticism of Austin is that he doesn't recognize when change is inevitable, citing Austin's continued objection to creation of the Texas Public Utilities Commission. "Austin likes to fight things right down to the last damn soldier. It's odd. He's forward-looking in technological things, but not very forward-looking in institutional things."

Austin said his meetings with adversary groups haven't changed his mind on anything, but they have given him new respect for their convictions.

There are still some groups that he can't develop an affection for, however — lawyers, particularly. Hanging prominently in his office is a framed quotation from Shakespeare's *Henry IV*: "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers."

ENDLESS HAGGLING between lawyers is doing nothing to solve the energy problem, he said.

"When it comes to energy, we're like five blind men trying to describe an elephant. Everybody describes the energy situation in accordance with what part of the elephant he's got."

"Whether there will be an energy shortage in the 1980s, nobody really knows. But our argument is that we've got to gamble a little bit on the side that we'll have too little energy rather than gamble on the side that everything is going to be all right and then find out it's not, because it's not a '7-Eleven' decision," he said.

"You can run out of milk on a Sunday night and run to the 7-Eleven to pick up some more. You can't do that with energy."



Dallas News: Clint Grant

Site of interview was chilly, but Austin warmed up to the subject.

Utilities head fights government policies

Page 28A

DALLAS MORNING NEWS 1-7-79

By STEVE BLOW

T.L. Austin Jr., chief executive of the state's largest electric utility conglomerate and one of the nation's most powerful utility executives, sat huddled in his overcoat in his dark, unheated Dallas office. Unhappily, he was submitting himself to an interview.

"Couldn't we postpone this interview until a little better time?" asked the Texas Utilities chairman. "I'd hate for anyone to think I'm taking advantage of a bad situation."

The interview, scheduled weeks before, just happened to fall in the aftermath of the area's devastating ice storm. About 75,000 Dallas Power & Light customers were without electricity, and the Texas Utilities companies' reserve generating capacity had dropped so low that, for the first time in company history, they asked customers to limit their electricity use.

Austin, 59, didn't become a recognized influence in the national energy debate by dodging opportunities to express an opinion. In fact, his blunt language and tearful speeches are legend in utility industry circles.

BUT HE DIDN'T rise through the ranks to his \$200,000-a-year job without learning how important mere images can be.

"We had to ask our customers to limit their use of electricity, so we cut off the heat and turned off most of the lights. I think we ought to suffer more than anybody," he said, explaining the inhospitable conditions of his 19th-floor downtown office.

He was embarrassed when the ice storm knocked out the electricity to all the houses across the street from his home while the lights on his side of the street never so much as blinked. "I thought about having a crew come out and disconnect my electricity," he said.

The three electric utilities owned by Texas Utilities — DP&L, Texas Power & Light and Texas Electric Service Co. — serve four million people in North Central, East and West Texas. And because of steadily increasing rates in recent years, a steadily increasing number of those customers are convinced the company is run by crooks and thieves.

"I think utilities are mistrusted because we've had a lot of things heaped on us..." Austin started, then stopped, unsatisfied with his explanation.

TRYING ANOTHER approach, he said, "Well, the first thing I want to make clear is that we're not perfect. I'm not a perfect person. We don't run a perfect company. We make mistakes like anybody else." He paused again, still not satisfied with his answer.

Finally, he found the words he was looking for and started again: "With the free and independent spirit of the American people, which makes this nation great, it just galls anybody if they can only go to one person in town — and we're the only person."

"Utilities are not raising rates just to make more profit," he said, now hitting his stride. "Utilities are raising rates because their costs are going up. There's not a conspiracy of the oil companies, utilities and banks."

"It's just an increase in costs, and a lot of these increase in costs have come about as a result of *bad government policies*."

Now Austin was on completely familiar territory. His voice took on new emphasis. "The people that have made this nation great are the middle-class Americans, and they're most of the people. They're the people that pay their own bills, build their own houses, pay their house notes. They're the guys that run our draglines or work at *The Dallas Morning News*. They're our firemen and policemen and teachers and nurses."

"THESE PEOPLE are getting ripped off in our society more than anybody because of bad decisions. Middle-class America is paying for these government programs with their taxes. And when the government overspends, they're paying for them through inflation."

"It's all a closed circuit," he said, waving his hand in a circle. "And congress cannot overspend without hurting someone."

Austin isn't saying anything new or different; he just says it more often and more passionately.

Many of his speeches — all of which follow the government rip-off theme — end with him literally pounding the lectern and tears welling in his eyes. His explanation: "Some people are made one way, and others are made another. I just happen to be made that way."

His sense of frustration with the government obviously runs as deep as many people's frustration with utility companies. And for the same reasons. They feel victimized and virtually powerless to do anything about it.

BUT DON'T think Austin doesn't try to do something about it. He gives his pitch at every opportunity, always looking for the opportunity to change a mind and enlist a new ally in his war on congress.

"In the last two years every time I've gone to Washington I might see congressmen in the daytime, but I have dinner or meet some of the consumer advocates or environmental advocates at night just to discuss this thing," he said.

"You know, there's a Biblical verse that if you cast your bread upon the waters, you know not where it shall return. Maybe somewhere along the road we can convince people that we've gone too far."

After the Nuclear Regulatory Commission hearings on Texas Utilities' plans to build a nuclear power plant, Austin made it a point to introduce himself to each of the people who had spoken against it.

Last year, Texas Utilities joined with the League of Women Voters in sponsoring a series of meetings between environmentalists, energy company officials, government officials and consumer advocates.

THERE STILL are many minds to be won, but as a result of all this bread casting, Austin now commands considerable respect in the enemy camp.

Howard Saxion of the Sierra Club said Austin "represents the good side of an industry that has been under continuous attack by consumers and environmentalists, and probably rightfully so."

"He has a very open mind. He'll accept something if you can show it is cost effective and it works — like solar

1. What do you consider to be the outstanding accomplishments of the Energy Adv. Council since its inception?
2. How do you justify the existence of both the GOER and TEAC?

(What advantages do you see in having both the TEAC and the GOER?)

- What role do you anticipate TEAC taking with regard to development and passage of the legislation TEAC has endorsed?

June Naylor - Water
Odessa

- 2206 E 17th
Odessa 79761

Thurs. Jan.

January 24, 1979

TO: State Board

FROM: Betty A.

1. The state board meeting in February will begin at noon on the 27th, and will officially end after the reception on the 28th.

Some of you will stay in Austin the night of the 28th, and the state office must know who you are by return mail. Donna Green will need to know how much space to reserve at Rather House on the night of the 28th.

A Continental breakfast will probably be available at R. H. the morning of March 1.

2. Any material that you may have for the Convention Workbook must be in the state office by February 13 -- or sooner.

RE: ENCLOSURE "HOW TO" ON TOWNSHIP RECORDS

FROM: CYNTHIA SHIRLEY, DIRECTOR OF RECORDS

CONDOMINIUM REGULATIONS ON LOGIC REGULATIONS AND RECORDS
TOWNSHIP RECORDS

TO: BUREAU CHIEF

RECEIVED 10 10 10
1000 1000 1000
1000 1000 1000

1500 Colony Drive
Irving, Texas 75061
January 10, 1979

TO: FINANCE CHAIRS
LOCAL LEAGUE PRESIDENTS
COMMUNITY RELATIONS OR PUBLIC RELATIONS VICE PRESIDENTS

FROM: CAROLE SHLIPAK, DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

RE: ENCLOSED "How To" on LOCAL LEAGUE FINANCE

I hope you find 12 Steps to a Superbly Successful Finance Campaign
useful. I tried to make it

* brief

* easy-to-use

* adaptable for any size community and League

Many thanks to each of you for sharing your ideas, successes and
failures with me. I very much appreciate the "rapport" that has
existed between local and state "finance people" in Texas.

Good luck in your 1979 campaigns!!!!!!!!!!

FROM: Carole V.

TO: State Board

Carole

1979 JAN 10

Amarillo - Java Hipes®
EQ + Energy

1976-77



DUNFEY'S

ROYAL COACH MOTOR HOTELS

San Antonio

[Handwritten signature]

Marena S. Sanson

9214 Bridlewood Ln. #2

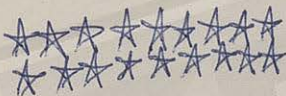
San Antonio 78240

Dallas ● Houston ● Atlanta ● San Mateo

HK-1103-L



Holiday Inn
Medical Center



E. Bell Co.

Bitt

Millie Savage

E Route 5

Box 54

Temple

76501

Willie Carpenter

773-3136

817



461-6006

111

January 7, 1979

The Honorable Chase Untermeyer
Texas State House of Representatives
State Capitol
Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Chase:

The last time I saw you, I promised to send you a list of the energy conservation legislation introduced in the 65th Legislative Session. You will find that list attached to this letter.

The energy conservation figures I mentioned to you were based on the following assumptions: If a 20-year program of state building retrofit was begun with an investment of \$1 million per year, making only capital investments which would result in a two-year payback period, at the end of 20 years the state could save a minimum of \$105 million. If that investment resulted in an average one-year payback period, a saving of \$210 million would be realized. Otherwise those millions will literally be burned up in unnecessary energy costs!

You have my good wishes for the 66th Session.

Sincerely,

Laura Keever,
Energy Director

Encl.

bcc: Anderson, Wilbur, Albers, SO



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS

ENERGY FOCUS

There are several legislative areas that will be of interest to the League in the 66th Legislative Session. Background information and current outlook for these areas are set forth below.

Retrofitting State Buildings

There is currently no state legislation which addresses the problem of making capital investments to increase the energy efficiency of existing state-owned buildings. New state-owned buildings must be constructed using energy efficient techniques; however, many existing buildings were built when energy was cheap and little thought given to efficient energy use. Most architects and engineers think that existing buildings could be modified (retrofitted) to consume much less energy. For example, a recent study of the Oceanography and Meteorology Building at Texas A & M found that current energy costs could be cut to about one-seventh of the current amount. This would mean cutting operating costs from approximately \$865,233 to \$122,069, if recommendations for energy conservation were implemented. Capital investments would amount to \$70,000 with a payback period of 1.09 years.

If a 20-year program of state building retrofit was begun with an investment of \$1 million per year, making only capital investments which would result in a two-year payback period, at the end of 20 years the state could save a minimum of \$105 million. Otherwise that \$105 million will literally be burned up in unnecessary energy costs!

Energy Development Fund

The 65th Legislative Session passed a bill introduced by Dan Kubiak which established an Energy Development Fund (EDF) for research and development in lignite, solar, wind, geothermal, biomass and conservation. \$1.5 million was appropriated for this research, and oversight of the program was given to the Texas Energy Advisory Council. Many of the projects which have been funded by the EDF have been supplemented by matching funds from a variety of federal, state, and private sources. Typical projects funded include:

<u>Project</u>	<u>EDF Funds</u>	<u>Matching Funds</u>
The Impact of Surface Lignite Mining on Surface and Ground Water Quality - Texas A & M University	\$ 40,000	\$ 97,678

Fluidized Bed Pyrolysis of Lignite to Produce Liquids, Gas & Char - University of Houston	\$ 40,000	\$160,000
West Texas Geothermal Resource Assessment - University of Texas at El Paso	\$ 75,000	\$185,000
Investigation of the Conservation Potential of Residential Heat Pump Systems with Thermal Energy Storage - Southern Methodist University	\$ 20,427	\$ 30,573
Conservation Through Improved Irrigation System Design and Methods - Texas Agricultural Experiment Station	\$ 24,140	\$319,310
Integrated Passive Solar Demonstration Project - University of Texas at Austin	\$ 28,205	\$ 16,500
Development of a Vapor Jet Compression Solar Cooling System - Texas A & M University	\$ 39,945	\$ 10,774
Wind Power Availability Mapping - West Texas State University	\$ 15,000	\$ 14,300

While the final results of projects such as those listed above are not complete, the range and possibilities of submitted applications was impressive. This program should be expanded to approach the funding limit of \$5 million set forth in the enabling legislation.

Since the constitutional amendment giving the Legislature authority to exempt solar and wind devices from property taxes passed in the November 1978 general election, implementing legislation will probably be introduced. Other areas which the legislature may address relating to solar energy include the issues of sun rights, building codes, and performance standards.

Texas Energy Advisory Council

The agency designated to recommend energy policy for the state as well as to gather information on all facets of energy--state and national--is the Texas Energy Advisory Council. As mentioned above, it also administers the Energy Development Fund. Currently the legislation establishing the Council includes a 20-member staff limitation as well as a two-year life span. Obviously, energy problems are here to stay, and this agency should not have to justify its existence to the legislature every session. Furthermore, limitations on staff size should be determined through the budget process taking into account the responsibilities assigned to the Council rather than by an artificial limit set within the enabling legislation itself. We will work to remove these restrictions from the legislation.



**Committee on Energy Resources
House of Representatives**

**Post Office Box 2910
Austin, Texas 78769**

**Committee Clerk
Jeffery H. Browning
512/475-6824**

**Chairman
Joe C. Hanna
Breckenridge**

**Vice-Chairman
James R. Nowlin
San Antonio**

**Vice-Chairman
Appropriative
Matters:
Ed Mayes
Granbury**

**Members:
Robert Bush
Sherman**

**Tom Craddick
Midland**

**Dan Kubiak
Rockdale**

**Jimmy Mankins
Kilgore**

**Tom Martin
George West**

**Mike Millsap
Fort Worth**

**Tom Schieffer
Fort Worth**

**Ron Wilson
Houston**

January 3, 1978

Mrs. Laura Keever
10515 Laneview
Houston, Texas 77070

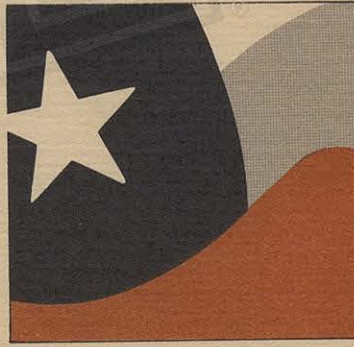
Dear Mrs. Keever:

Attached is the copy of the interim report that
I promised you. If I can be of any further assistance,
just let me know.

Sincerely,

Howard A. Hickman
Committee Counsel

HAH:beh
Enclosure



League of Women Voters of Texas
1212 Guadalupe Suite 109 • Austin, Texas 78701 • Tel. 512/472-1100

January 12, 1979

Dear Legislator:

Enclosed are five advocacy papers on issues of concern to the League of Women Voters of Texas. We hope the issues are important to you, too. Arguments are presented on why we think legislation is needed in these areas:

- * adult and juvenile justice
- * aid to families with dependent children
- * property tax
- * energy
- * county ordinance-making authority

A summary of our primary interests is listed in the 1979 Legislative Priorities flyer. We ask for your serious consideration of these issues as they arise during the 66th legislative session. If there is any information or materials with which we may assist you, please let us know.

We wish you the greatest success in this challenging session.

Sincerely,

Betty Anderson

Betty Anderson
President

Jan Albers

Jan Albers
Legislative Director

BA, JA/mr
encl. 5