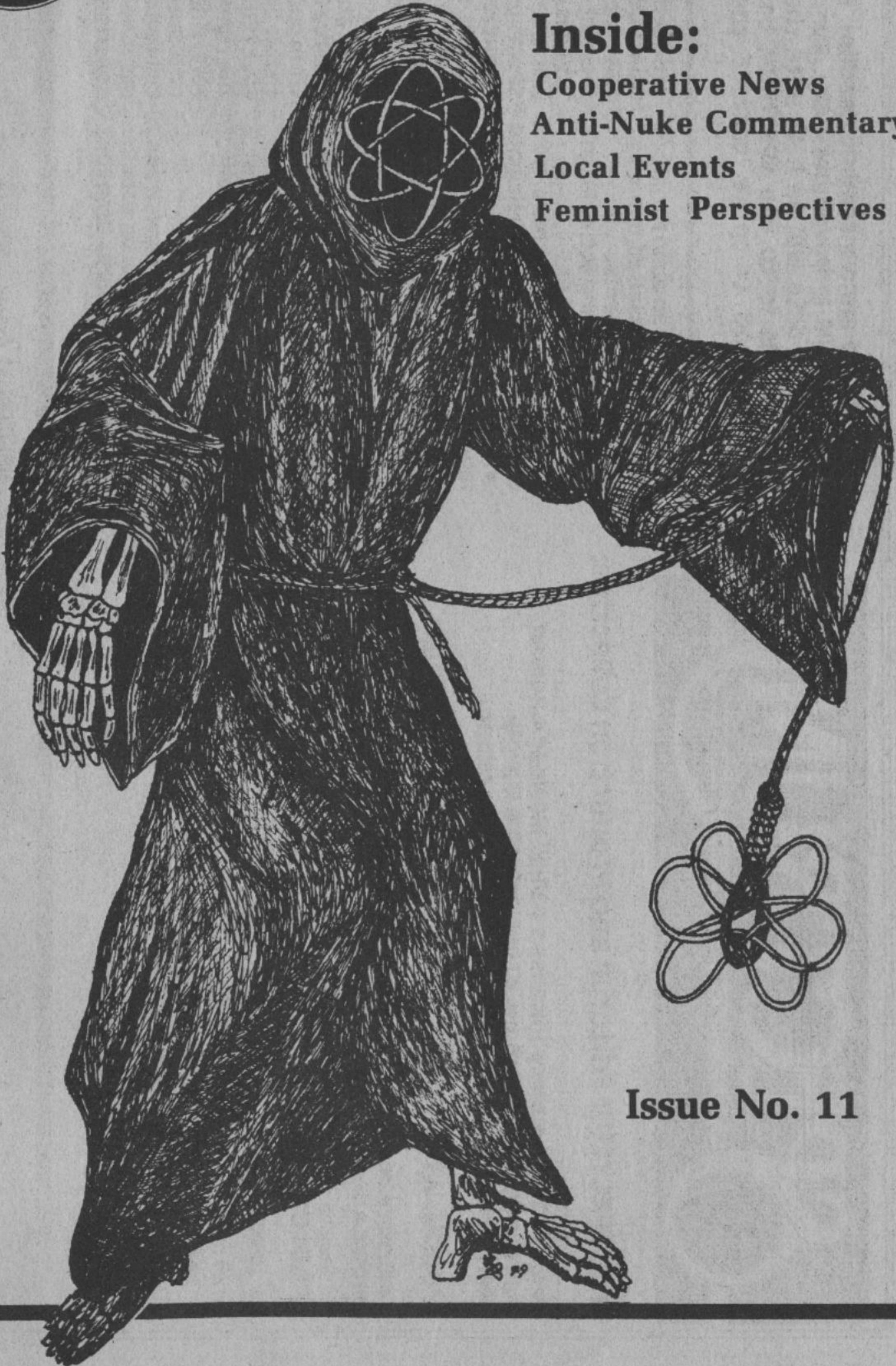


# SPECTRUM

A Cooperative Newspaper for the Tallahassee Community

October 1979

FREE



## Inside:

Cooperative News  
Anti-Nuke Commentary  
Local Events  
Feminist Perspectives

Issue No. 11

# Barnwell II: A Vibration in the Universe

## Part I

by Morgan Bunch

One hundred and sixty-two people were arrested at three nuclear facilities near Barnwell, South Carolina on October 1, 1979. The arrests, the state's response to what has been called a "human petition" to the three plants, Allied General Nuclear Services (AGNS), Chem-Nuclear Systems, and the Savannah River Plant, were the final event of a three day weekend which began with an appropriate technology fair and which also included a legal march and mass rally.

The focus of the Barnwell II weekend was the problem of radioactive waste, both from civilian and military usages. This is a problem involving all three of the nuclear sites near Barnwell.

AGNS was built to be a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant and is currently planned as an away-from-reactor (AFR) storage site. Chem-Nuclear is a low-level radioactive waste dump. And the Savannah River Plant is a military nuclear weapons facility where high level radioactive wastes have been stored for many years.

A group of people from Tallahassee who were involved in the human petition got together recently to discuss their experiences. The people were Steve Service, Strider Potter, Sherry Rauch, and Larry Teich, arrested at AGNS; Phil Sagona and Morgan Bunch, arrested at the Savannah River Plant; and Tana McLane and Dwight Dougherty, members of the Prison Support Group.

Two questions were presented to the group: What if anything, was accomplished by the civil disobedience action, and what do we do now, both from a personal point of view and from the point of view of the anti-nuclear movement? The following are selected segments of the discussion, mainly dealing with the first question. These segments were filtered through the consciousness of the person who put this together. Hopefully, the second part of this discussion will appear in a future issue of SPECTRUM.

Morgan: Larry, do you feel that what we did changed the attitudes of people in Barnwell?

Larry: I'm not sure it changed their attitudes; I just think the relationships between us and the local residents who might not have wanted us to come but who found us not so bad after all, have probably been improved.

Tana: I think that several things were accomplished by Barnwell II. I think that we escalated from Barnwell I. I think that we went slightly beyond the realm of doing

"disco C.D." (a term used to describe civil disobedience in which the arrestees immediately pay bond and are released) by people choosing to stay in jail at least one night instead of bonding out immediately. I feel that perhaps people saw that we are more serious about our intentions.

Morgan: Dwight, you were looking at this action from the point of view of support rather than of someone who was in jail. What were you seeing?

Dwight: Basically, I saw confusion. The good I saw coming out of it was people working through that confusion and trying to make something of value come out of it, people working together trying to move towards a goal — not necessarily reaching the goal, but just working towards the goal.

Steve: I think one positive thing was finding out how the jailers felt in the Barnwell jail. I definitely think we need to make stronger contacts with the local people in Barnwell. The only way that a civil disobedience action to close a plant or not allow one to open can be effective is if there is really strong, local support and there are thousands and thousands of people willing to participate.

Strider: Can you imagine going to a demonstration where the cops refused to arrest anybody? That's the kind of thing we're talking about eventually happening if we can convince enough people that what we're doing is right. I can see a time in the future where people find themselves in a situation where the demonstrators will march onto a site and maybe not all, but many of the cops will refuse to do anything about it, because they don't believe that what we are doing is wrong.

Phil: Some of what I was hit with when I came back was friends saying to me, "You think you're going to go in there and get arrested and change anything."

I didn't really know if it was going to change anything or not; I just felt like at the time the statement was



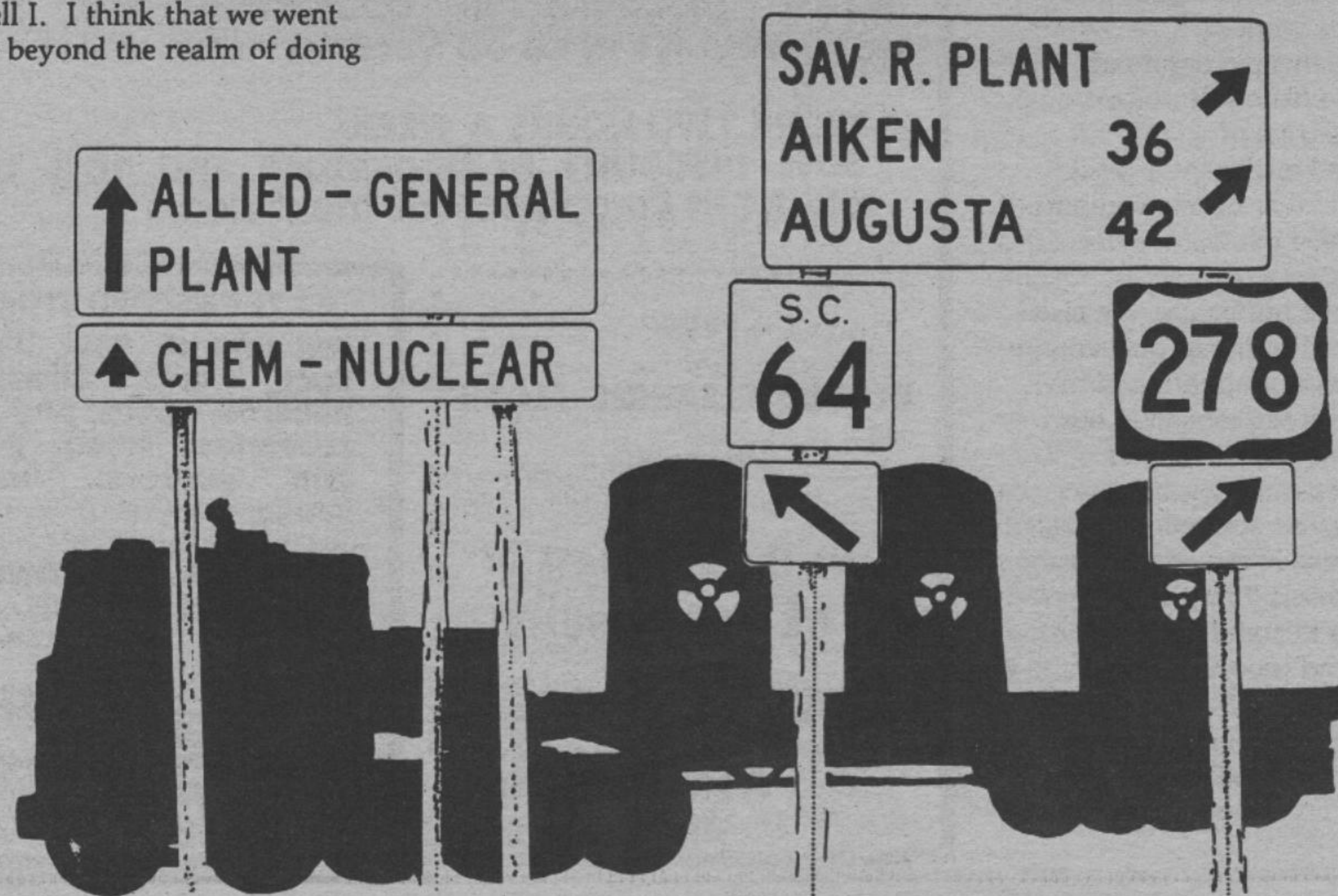
being made, I wanted to be a part of that statement. It's like vibrations in the universe; you do something and the vibrations go on and on. We might not see any results for a long time. We might never see results.

Morgan: How did you react when whoever it was asked if you thought you were going to change anything? Do you feel that we really did accomplish something?

Phil: I really don't know if we accomplished anything per se, other than that it felt like there were a whole lot of people in Barnwell, local people, that were rooting for us.

Strider: You said something about vibrations going out into the universe and just continuing on. There is a question: Did we accomplish anything tangible, did we accomplish anything we can point to, grab hold of, or did we accomplish something more like being able to say we did this because we thought we had to. The statement has to be made even if we can't see people turning off nuclear power plants because we went out there yelling and screaming. We don't know what the real effects, the total effects of what we did there are. I don't think anyone can say. There are too many intangibles that you cannot measure.

Steve: I really feel strongly what you're saying, and I agree with it. I think that the intention and the consciousness and the heart behind those actions have effect also. I think that you do create a vibration in the universe when you do something, when you feel something, when you believe in something and you are working for something and that has effects even if you can't see them.





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For information and advertising sales, call 575-2934. Or write 2105 Autumn Lane, Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Article and announcement deadline for the next issue of SPECTRUM is November 14th. Everything submitted after that date will be held until the next issue. Turn submissions in to the SPECTRUM basket at the Leon County Food Co-op or contact the above address. Thanks.

SPECTRUM is an open forum for the Tallahassee community. Emphasizing events, developments and activities in the "alternative" or "progressive" culture here, we encourage people to participate with contribution of articles, labor or advertisements.

Writers cannot be paid. Articles are printed on a space-available basis. Please be sure your name, address and phone number (and perhaps an autobiographical line or two) so we or our readers may contact you.

SPECTRUM is published on a monthly basis. Our publishing schedule will be the third Monday of the month throughout the fall season and article deadlines will be about the 7th. This allows us time for

production. WE PLAN TO BE ADAMANT ABOUT CONTRIBUTORS MEETING OUR DEADLINE. It makes it easier for everybody.

Views expressed by writers are not representative of SPECTRUM or of any particular organization unless identified as such. Our goal is to provide an open forum for the community, but the staff does bear certain legal and moral responsibilities for the content of the publication. Therefore, we reserve the right to withhold from publication any material that is libelous in tone. The SPECTRUM staff also reserves the right to withhold material referring to specific individuals until such individuals have had the opportunity to review and respond to all articles in question.

# announcements

GERALD STONE, electrical engineer, will speak on small energy systems for the home. Wednesday, October 17, 118 Belamy Bldg, FSU, at 8:00 p.m.

BIG BEND SIERRA CLUB will have a fund raising Dinner and Auction on Saturday, October 27, 6:30-9:30 p.m. at the Unitarian Church, 2810 N. Meridian Rd. More information, call Dale Allen, 224-1273 (h) or 488-1564 (w).

LIVE WITHOUT TRIDENT benefit, October 23 at Tommy's.

PUBLIC EDUCATION FORUM about Trident submarine issue in

Fernandina Beach. Call 222-6077.

PEACE SEMINAR at United Ministries Center, October 22 & 29.

LEON COUNTY FOOD CO-OP will hold its membership meeting at the Miccosukee Land Co-op Community Center Commons, Sunday Oct 8, 5 p.m. There will be Board of Director elections, a film on organic agriculture, and a taste testing party for recipes going into the next LCFC cookbook.

CHILDREN'S STORYHOURS continue at the Leon County Public Library on Nov. 6, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Call Sue Crum at 487-2665.

SPECTRUM cannot accept any articles or announcements that are sloppy or illegible. Please type all articles or announcements if possible. We like them double-spaced, with the beginning of paragraphs indented. Please put the title of the piece and your name at the top of the 1st page.

If your article runs more than one page (our maximum is three double-spaced, 8½ x 11 pages), please number each page and staple them together. This helps us avoid panic and confusion.

If you cannot type your articles, please PRINT legibly so that our typesetters will not go blind.

We feel very responsible for printing your information as you intend it, but you must help us by meeting these requirements.

## Holly Near is coming

Feminist singer and songwriter Holly Near is getting closer to Tallahassee. Holly is on a nationwide tour dedicated to a non-nuclear future. Using a musical context, Near is concentrating on Nuclear and Feminist issues.

The Rolling Mothers will be joining Holly on stage. What a treat for all of us! The concert is brought to you by CPE, FSU Women's Center, Co-op Books and Records, and Catfish Alliance-Tallahassee. Please join us. December 4 at 8:00 p.m. in Ruby Diamond Auditorium.

SPECTRUM wants to focus on alternative transportation in an upcoming issue. Individuals and groups around Tallahassee who are interested in public transportation, bikeways and other alternatives to cars are requested to submit articles and art.

## Midwifery Licensing Threatened

On October 19, 1979, at 10am, the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services will hold a public hearing in Tallahassee, Florida to announce a new set of rules to be established for the licensing and regulation of the lay midwife. As positive as this may sound, several of the new guidelines are difficult or impossible to comply with.

Midwives around the state who have completed or are ready to complete licensing under the old rules are planning to file a rule challenge in order to stall approval of the new rules. The challenge will also allow midwives to have an impact on the formation of a new set of rules regulating their profession.

Floridians need the lay midwife. She can be developed as a trained, qualified health practitioner who will serve low-risk women choosing childbirth in the home setting. At a time when inflation is high, midwifery service can assist the family to cut health care costs. What is at stake is the freedom of parents to choose where they will give birth

Contact persons are Judy Adkins, 878-5668, Margie Menzel, 222-4346, and the FWHC, 224-9600.

ORGANIZATION FILE at Leon County Public Library is now being updated. If you have information about a club or organization, call the Library at 487-2665 and ask for Connect.

## Abortion Rights Action Week

Sunday, October 21: Vigil at the Capital Rose Garden, 6-8pm; speakers, music.

Monday, October 22 & Tuesday, October 23: Open house at Feminist Women's Health Center, 10 am-3 pm, tours, information tables sponsored by various women's groups.

Saturday, October 27: Town meeting on Capital steps, 10 am-12 noon, speakers, public speak-out.

(for national use)  
ABORTION RIGHTS ACTION WEEK  
OCTOBER 22-29, 1979  
17 Murray Street New York, New York 10007  
(212) 964-3668

## A CALL TO ACTION

**WE BELIEVE** that every woman has the right to safe, legal abortion.

**WE BELIEVE** that every woman has the right to reproductive freedom, to decide whether and when she will bear children.

**WE BELIEVE** that abortion is a necessary medical service and that public funds must be available for abortion in the same measure as for any other medical procedure.

**WE BELIEVE** that every woman has the right to protection from all forms of sterilization abuse.

**WE BELIEVE** that everyone has the right to learn about and use safe, effective birth control, as well as to comprehensive sex education.

**WE BELIEVE** that women's reproductive freedom and the right to choose when and if to have children can only be secured when our society provides support for women whatever choice they make.

We call on the policymakers of this country—our Congress, governors, state and local representatives, as well as health agencies and the courts to use their legislative, judicial and administrative power to make abortion and reproductive rights a reality for all women.

Signature

## update: Infant Formula Action Coalition

by Carmen Avila

INFACT chapters in the U.S. and abroad have prepared for the meeting on "Infant and Young Children Feeding" jointly sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF in Geneva, Switzerland, October 9 - 12. The purposes of the meeting was to: (1) summarize current knowledge on infant nutrition, and (2) consider steps to improve infant feed practices. The agenda was comprised of five main topics of each of which a working group will make recommendations:

1. encouragement and support of breastfeeding;
2. promotion of timely weaning, using local foods;
3. strengthening the training of health- and allied workers with respect to infant feeding;
4. improving the health and social status of women in relation to infant feeding;
5. developing ethical marketing and distribution practices and recommending the use of breast milk substitutes only when these are indicated.

The meeting, closed to the press and general public, had representatives from both developing and developed countries; UN agencies; experts in infant feeding from several disciplines; the infant foods industry; non-governmental organizations, and "other interested parties," including such critics of the industry as the Interfaith Council on Corporate Responsibility (ICCR, National Council of Churches), INFACT, the Third World ACTION Group (Switzerland) and War on Want (England), among others.

Since 1970, WHO and UNICEF have consistently supported efforts to curb aggressive promotion of infant formula, passing resolutions calling on member states to promote breastfeeding and regulate the promotion of breast milk substitutes. But WHO officials make it clear that no "Code of Conduct" can be agreed upon in a 3½ day meeting. The most they can hope for is a series of recommendations to national governments, the industry, and non-governmental organizations. The heads of WHO and UNICEF will transmit these recommendations to the World Health Assembly (governing body of WHO) and the Executive Board of UNICEF.

INFACT hopes for both national legislation and an industry-wide code of conduct. National legislation would tailor comprehensive solutions to local priorities and needs; the code would establish universally accepted limits on corporate conduct. INFACT's code would read:

No firm shall make any expenditures for the purpose of promoting infant formula or other tinned milks for infant use, including but not limited to all forms of communication, donations, or services intended to make persons aware of the availability, characteristics, or uses of such products. Appropriate education in this area shall be the sole responsibility of the government in cooperation with qualified health personnel.

The virtue of such a code is that it would simply eliminate all forms of promotion. And where there is no promotion, there is no need for expensive, unwieldy monitoring systems once the companies comply. Bi-lateral and multi-lateral assistance may be needed to help governments supply educational materials to health workers and consumers; certainly a constructive step would be to replace the industry's promotional literature with objectively written literature reflecting the best available scientific knowledge. Similarly, continuing education for health workers should be furnished not by food and drug firms, but by professional societies not beholden to private industry.

Promotion for commercial weaning foods could also be proscribed by a similar code. As pressure mounts on the infant formula, some firms respond by stepping up promotion for weaning foods, but these foods are expensive. In Europe, for example, they can cost 10 times more than a locally produced weaning food of equal nutritional value.

### ACTION SUGGESTIONS:

1. *Keep the pressure on the infant formula industry.* Public pressure has already induced some companies to change their policies and practices - such as the easier, less costly concessions of eliminating mass media advertising. We need to expand the boycott, which has just added new endorsements from the United Presbyterian Church, the United Auto Workers, American Federation of Teachers, National Organization of Women, United Church of Christ, Ambulatory Pediatrics Association, National YWCA, and many other local, regional, national, professional, university, religious and social justice groups. Nestle already feels the "crunch" and will make more than cosmetic changes only when we make

the cost of *not* changing greater than the cost of pursuing its current policies.

Continuing to show the films "Bottle Babies" (call Carmen Avila at the Co-op Bookstore, 222-6677, for free use) or "Into the Mouths of Babes" (CBS documentary which FSU now owns and may rent out). The latter was just awarded a first prize blue ribbon at the American Film Institute. Moreover, ICCR and INFACT are both producing new materials for distribution in your community.

2. *Write to Congress in support of Dellums-Miller Legislation (H.R. 4093-Infant Nutrition Act of 1979).* Address one letter to Rep. Henry Waxman, Chairperson of the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, and another to Rep. Jonathan Bingham, Chairperson of House Subcommittee on International Economic Policy. Address letters to the House of Representatives, Washington D.C. 20515. Urge them to hold hearings on the bill. Also write to your own Congressperson, urging co-sponsorship and active support of the bill. Copies of the letters should be sent to your Senator and to the President. There are already more than 50 co-sponsors of the bill in the House.

3. *Write to the Secretaries of State and HEW.* Both departments will be sending delegates to be included on the 4-person U.S. delegation to the meeting. Tell them that you want the posture of the U.S. delegation to support (1) the Dellums-Miller Bill and analogous legislation for all producer countries, (2) national legislation in all countries (not just the third world) that eliminates all forms of promotion of infant formula, (3) bi-lateral and multi-lateral assistance for developing policies and projects to reverse the trend towards bottlefeeding, and for encouraging use of locally produced weaning foods. Address letters to: Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State, Washington D.C. 20523, and to Patricia Harris, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington D.C. Send copies to your Congresspersons and Senators.



## Licensing Lay Midwives

by Laura Newton

A small victory was scored for Carolle Baya and for all of us who support lay midwifery and the home birth movement. Circuit Court Judge Richard C. Watson has ruled that Florida's present law on the licensing of midwives is in violation of both the Florida and the U.S. Constitutions.

The victory is small, however. There are now no licensing provisions in effect; we must consider how this new status might affect lay midwives who are now licensed to practice and those who wish to be licensed.

It is possible that HRS will require licensed lay midwives to suspend their practice until new laws are enacted. The impact of such a suspension could be double. The livelihood of the midwives would be threatened. In addition, if there are no practicing lay midwives when new legislation is being formulated there will be no organized group to speak for lay midwives. In consideration of this problem, there will be a meeting on Tuesday, October 16, at 6:30 p.m., at the Lincoln Neighborhood Center to discuss the formation of a Tallahassee chapter of the Florida Midwives Association.

Women who attend births or who are interested in becoming lay midwives and people who wish to support lay midwives need to organize to formulate progressive midwifery legislation which will protect the lay midwife and the right to choose home birth.

There will be an HRS hearing concerning the proposed rule change on midwife licensing on October 19, at 10 a.m., in room 217, Bldg. 1, 1323 Winewood.

Special thanks to Jimmy Lohman, Steve Mello and friends; Nancy Kinney and friends; and the Rolling Mothers Revue for contributing good music to the Carolle Baya defense fund benefit; to Randy Scott for sound equipment; to Tommy Schmick for the use of Tommy's and to all of you who came. We raised \$218.00 for the fund.

## Tallahassee Memorial Regional Medical Center

by Margie Menzel

When we're talking about relatively current events like the WATCH (Women Acting Together to Combat Harrassment) convictions, it's important to have an overall grasp of the history of Tallahassee Memorial Regional Medical Center.

The hospital has not isolated the Feminist Women's Health Center as a target of its antagonism. Rather, TMRMC (formerly Tallahassee Memorial Hospital -- TMH) has consistently attacked the rights of health consumers for thirty-one years. It has employed tactics to make itself as unaccountable to the community as possible. It has ignored obligations to the indigent. It has practiced racist and sexist policies...it is a monster in our midst. The upholding of the WATCH convictions, we shall see, is but part of a deadly pattern.

Until recently, TMRMC has been a public facility, governed by a board of directors selected by the Tallahassee City Commission. Theoretically, this structure gave the people of Tallahassee input into the hospital's policies.

In reality, however, the regulations governing the selection of board members resulted in highly unrepresentative selections. One of the requirements for board membership was the owning of property. This effectively eliminated the possibility of participation by the poor, and weighed heavily against blacks and women.

The board has always been composed of wealthy white males, with an occasional black businessman or well-to-do white woman. Then, too, the city commission and the hospital board have been generally aligned on most issues with a consistently rightwing perspective.

Attempts to make the hospital more accountable to the public have met with considerable opposition. Efforts to unionize hospital employees have been squelched, the organizers reporting that the employees were intimidated and that they themselves were threatened with prosecution for trespassing. Those hospital employees who brought discrimination suits against TMRMC were harassed, terminated, and even jailed on questionable charges.

The board has jeopardized the rights of women in the community by refusing to arrange a transfer agreement with the Feminist Women's Health Center. Now the hospital seeks further inaccessibility for its policies by going private.

What TMRMC claims is that it must go private in order to be competitive with the new Capital Medical Center. This is patently untrue. There are no policies that the hospital could implement as a private institution that it cannot as a public one. Going private has two advantages for TMRMC: it lessens what little control the city has over the hospital, and it gives TMRMC the non-profit status to get funding for treating indigents.

TMRMC doesn't want to treat the poor. It's bad for business. When the hospital received federal monies for a new wing under the Hill-Burton Act, it agreed to facilitate time payments for poor patients. What it did instead was to fail to notify these people of their legal right to make time payments directly to the hospital. Rather, the hospital arranged bank loans to indigents to pay their hospital bills.

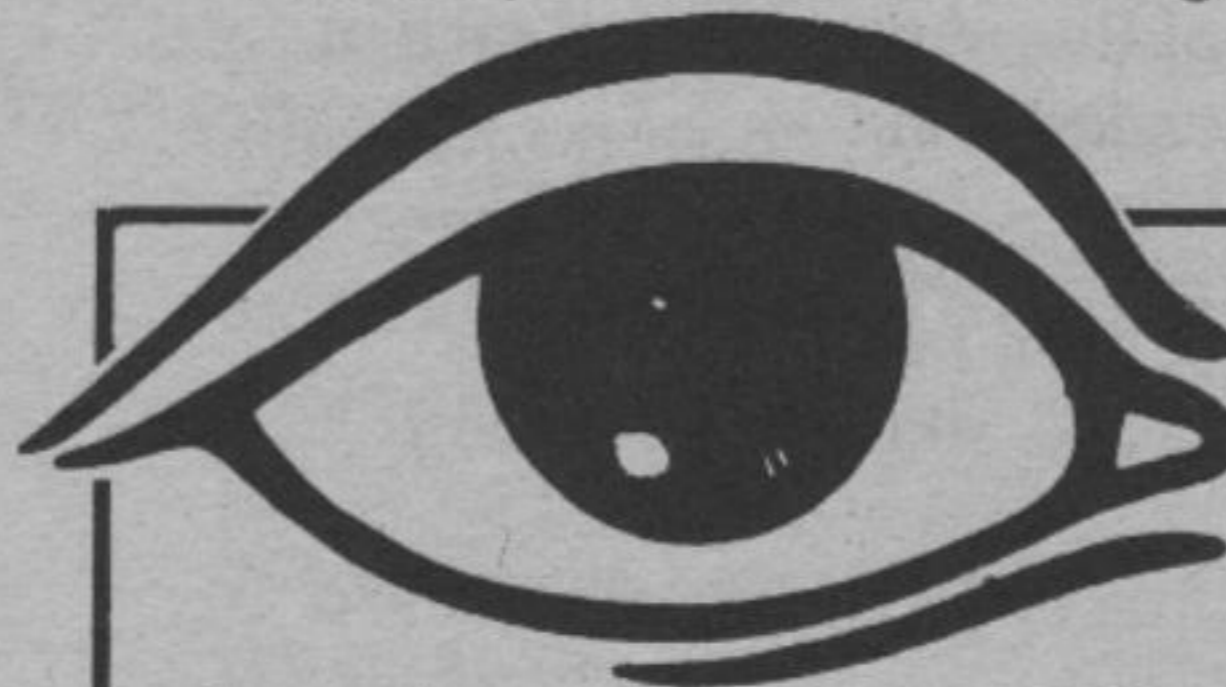
Profit is the key aspect in TMRMC's policies. In addition to its competitive maneuvers with respect to Capital Medical Center, TMRMC has traditionally attempted to monopolize local health care. Working with the city commission, it accomplished the closing of FAMU hospital in 1971-72. The black facility went under, said Dr. B.L. Perry, FAMU

president, because of "the unwillingness of white doctors to commit patients to it." The salaries were far too low to attract personnel. And so, FAMU Hospital blended into TMRMC, with M.T. Mustian, of the white hospital, stating, "There would be no loss of seniority and everyone would have equal job opportunities."

TMRMC has been charged again and again in discrimination suits. White employees have been advanced over the heads of blacks who trained them. In addition to being charged with race and sex discrimination by employees, TMRMC has been charged with varying the quality of its health care along the same lines.

The hospital has been investigated for culpability in the death of a

*continued page 13*



## Women Acting Together to Combat Harrassment

by the Feminist Women's Health Center Staff

On September 21, 1979, the Tallahassee Democrat covered a Supreme Court decision in an article which began: "Four women who invaded the maternity ward of Tallahassee Memorial Hospital for a 'consumer inspection' two years ago should be jailed for trespassing, the Florida Supreme Court ruled (yesterday)."

Word has come down from the Florida Supreme Court — there was no circumstance, law or evidence sufficient to convince them to overturn the County Court's previous decision fining and sending four feminists to jail for participating in a consumer hospital inspection.

These were the same words used in the Democrats' original coverage of the inspection itself, and that coverage preceded the four arrests by more than two days. The original *Democrat* article was fraught with alarming misinformation but not more alarming than the state's conduct at the trial itself. In the entire course of lengthy legal proceedings, the collaborative efforts of the *Democrat*, the administration of TMH, the state and the medical community at large were successful in obscuring the basic issue of the inspection itself.

Linda Curtis, Carol Downer, Janice Cohen, and Ginny Cassidy were the four feminists arrested. They participated in a 15-minute inspection of the labor, delivery and postpartum areas on the evening of March 6, 1977, with approximately 30 other women. They intended to draw the community's attention to unsafe and unsound practices in these areas and the need for facilities to be responsive to consumer concerns and input. TMH's response, the *Democrat's* response, the state attorney's response, and now the Florida Supreme Court's response are a resounding NO. The Florida Supreme Court's order completely avoided responding to many of the issues brought up by the feminists in their appeal brief. The Court chose to relegate the charge that the State denied these women due process in arresting and trying them, to the ranks of "issues (raised) on appeal," but which do not "warrant extended discussion."

Despite the frustration, expense and injustice involved, this inspection continues to be very relevant to our community, to our movement and to all health care consumers. *Here* these issues cannot be resolved in our favor within the local political climate. Even if the Supreme Court rules in their favor, our apparent victory will be four women not having to serve jail sentences. We must support these women and we must do so now. Because true political change must come from fighting on every possible level at once, we must continue the expensive legal battle. We need input, support, and money donations very much at this time. We need to hear from you.

Even more, we need to keep these issues which are so dear to us alive and continue the struggle to improve women's health care and women's lives. It is in this way we continue the struggle to work for true justice. Please contact the FWHC at 1017 Thomasville Rd. (224-9600) for information.



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# Won't Get Fueled Again

by Frank Brown

Our society runs on oil. Without it, cars would die, machines would stop, life as we know it would surely come to a grinding snarl, if not total breakdown. Right?

While one or two bicycle riders would undoubtedly snicker, the above statements are, unfortunately, based on the recognition that we as a society have, in today's America, become very much addicted to petroleum.

The gasoline shortages that have been experienced around the nation in the last few months have, so far, not created huge lines and gas rationing in Tallahassee. Is it only a matter of time? Or will Tallahassee manage to escape untouched?

Today's gasoline prices in the 90¢-per-gallon range attest to the fact that we have, indeed, been touched. Screwed is a better word for it.

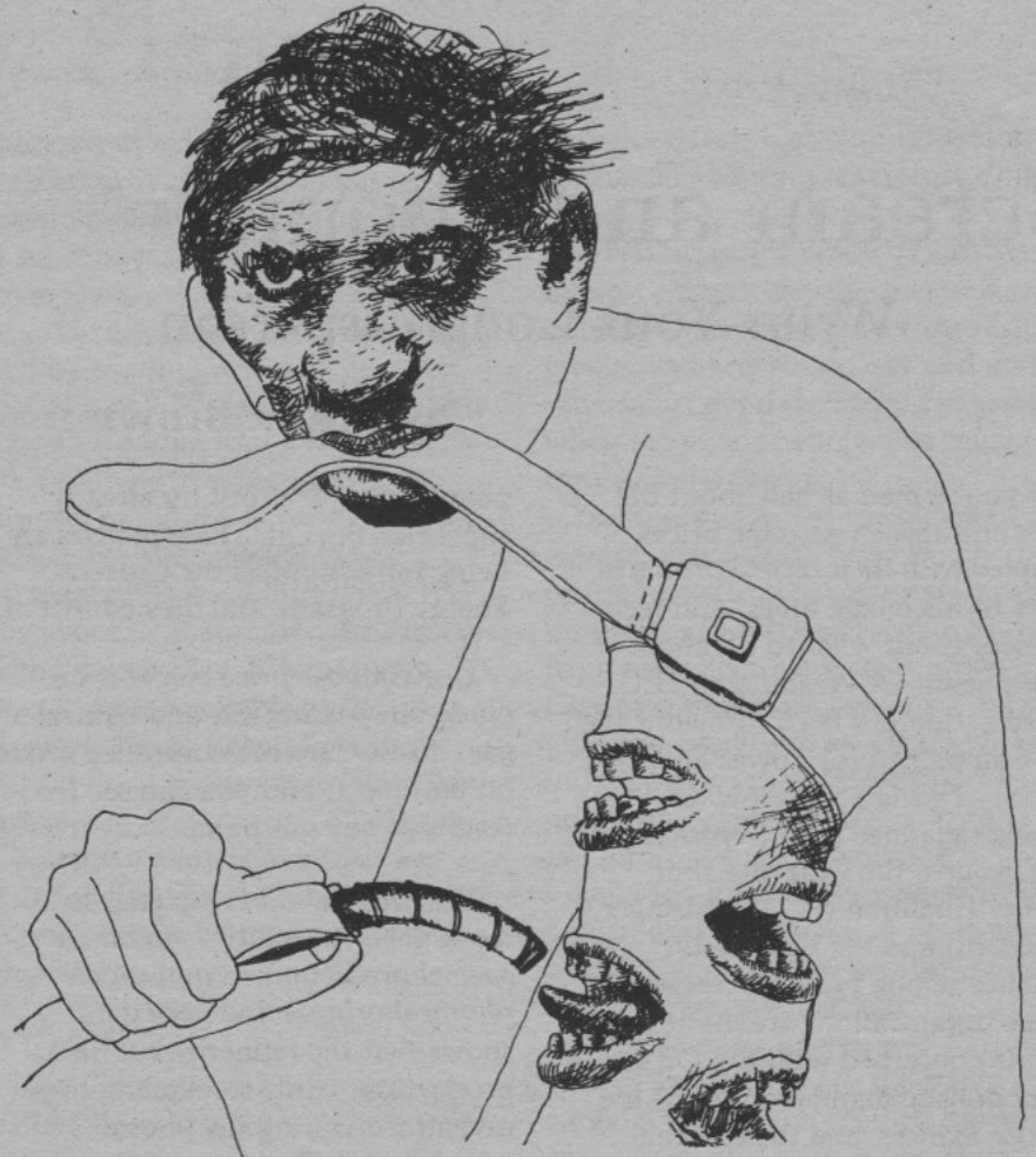
We hear about the energy crisis daily. Conservation is the word of the day. The big secret is, there is no oil shortage. The "energy crisis," as it exists, is a crisis of *price*, not of supply. It is a crisis of shameless manipulation and outright propaganda (spelled L-I-E-S) perpetrated on the the American public by Big Oil. It is a crisis of government complicity in the name of big business, at the expense of the common person. But how do you think Big Oil ever got so big? By being Mr. Nice Guy?

In these days of economic recession (rising unemployment), the oil corporations are reporting record profits. How do they do it?

One effect of the "oil shortage" is, obviously, higher prices. If we all suddenly quit buying gas, what do you think would happen? Would the prices decline? Would oil company executives wet their pants? Would there be violence? Would suddenly unemployed gas station attendants riot in the streets? Perhaps General Motors would go out of business, do you think? Or at least start to feel a crunch? No, dream away, friends. For even though the oil shortage has been engineered by the Big Oil companies through abnormal inventory buildups, a gasoline boycott is a total fantasy. We are for the most part hopelessly addicted to oil, entrapped in an internal combustion transportation net, and stuck to the industrial petroleum factory.

My message, folks, is very simple. There is no gas shortage. We've been duped. Oil companies' propaganda notwithstanding, the facts speak otherwise. It was serendipitous for the Iranian revolution to cease that country's exports for a while; the perfect excuse. The entire "crisis" was engineered by Big Oil for the sole reason of raising prices to escalate already juicy profits. Jimmy Carter and company (Schlesinger & the DOE bunch) have been more than accommodating. It's a fact that during the Iranian revolution, various other oil-exporting nations (with excess oil production capacity) increased their production. International Energy Agency data for the United States indicate an actual *increase* of U.S. oil imports for that time. If you can't trust Exxon, who can you trust?

Well, then, if there was no shortage of imports, why were pumps coming up short? Why were there long lines, and gas rationing, and stations closing? What was going on is called stockpiling. The big oil companies were building up inventories of crude, while cutting back on their domestic production of refined gasoline. Up until Carter's recent deregulation (notice the timing on this), the price of gasoline was



controlled by the Federal Power Commission. The oil companies, who have been lobbying for deregulation of domestic crude oil, found their man in President Carter, who sponsored the appropriate legislation last June. So it was to their economic advantage to stockpile as much as possible. Every barrel saved can be sold for a windfall profit in the future.

By deliberately underproducing, the major companies created the appearance of a shortage. And to reinforce the "crisis" rhetoric, the government began demanding the relaxation of environmental protection laws and clean air standards. After all, in a crisis, emergency measures must be taken. Which brings up another environmental concern: as the cost of petroleum rises dramatically, nuclear power generation becomes more cost-competitive. And in a crisis, environmental considerations are secondary to cost-efficiency. I'm not against conservation. I think it's a valuable and necessary concept. But with all the hubbub, the emphasis is being misplaced. It is the vast public, people like you and me, who are being told to make sacrifices. While it is the rich and the super-rich, the huge private energy conglomerates, who are making more money than ever before. As usual, the poor must bear the brunt and make the sacrifices, while the rich get richer. Who can best afford to make sacrifices, and who is the government imploring to make them?

Also, in stressing conservation, the energy monopolies create a hidden, basic assumption that continued dependence on petroleum and non-renewable energy sources is inevitable, or certainly the only practical alternative. This hidden assumption is far worse than their attributing a contrived "shortage" to the Iranian revolution. For here their propaganda subtly defuses social motivation aimed at challenging Big Oil's continued domination of the energy market. Every statement they make is intended to perpetuate society's dependence on oil, and minimize any real large-scale alternative. Because should inexpensive, decentralized alternative energy sources become available (cars can run on alcohol, alcohol can be made from corn, and even garbage), Big Oil just might get a taste of economic karma.

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# Scream and Shout...

## Write Your Congressperson

by Frank Brown

If you're mad as hell about Big Oil's outrageous gasoline prices, coupled with their record profits in these recessionary times, and feel helpless about what to do about it, here's news. A Washington, D.C.-based action has been formed, called the Campaign for Lower Energy Prices. This is a nation-wide strategy planned and sponsored by two groups, the Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition (W. Winpisinger, president) and the Progressive Alliance (Doug Fraser, president). These organizations are made up of people concerned with Big Oil's monopolistic manipulations of the energy market, and their virtual stranglehold on America's energy policy. While we can't boycott gasoline yet, the Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition and the Progressive Alliance recognize the power of politics. They are calling on all unions and local energy activist groups to join in a national day of protest. On Wednesday, October 17, they blockaded the oil industry's lobbying headquarters in Washington, D.C.; presented petitions; and signed Big Oil

"Discredit Cards" to Congresspeople, picketed oil companies, rallied, demonstrated, and held teach-ins across the country.

The goals of all this activity are twofold: first, to educate people as to just how Big Oil is effecting this mass redistribution of wealth (from our pockets into theirs), and second, to convince the federal government to implement some policies for the

people, not for profit by already super rich Big Oil. These policies are being introduced as the Citizens' Energy Program, and they consist of:

1) *Reimpose price controls* on crude oil, heating oil, and natural gas. Pres. Carter decontrolled crude oil on June 1, and you can see the results at any gas pump.

2) *Force the oil companies to work at full capacity - appoint a special prosecutor to investigate phony shortages.* Industry data shows that the refineries cut back production, while stockpiling huge inventories during the phony "shortages". The companies used the crisis to panic the President into decontrolling prices, allowing them to soar.

3) *Establish a taxpayer owned energy corporation.* A public energy corporation could buy and distribute gas and oil, and develop solar and other alternative energy forms cheaper than Big Oil. With profits going to the government, taxes could be lowered, too. In Mexico and Canada all oil is publically owned.

Margie Fisher came down with Nader's bunch in Washington, D.C. to the enthusiasm of Tallahassee's Catfish Alliance. She will be returning October 23, to assist in organizing a local Congress Watch, to scrutinize the voting of Don Fuqua. Anyone interested in helping out in any capacity can get in touch with Catfish Alliance, 224-2416 (10-4), or Frank Brown, 224-9933 (4 p.m. to 8 p.m.).

# Bigoil DISCREDIT CARD

## THE OIL COMPANIES' CREDIT HAS RUN OUT WITH ME!

**Send This Message to Congress:** I'm tired of oil company rip-offs, windfall profits and higher prices. I support the Citizens Energy Program to: (1) Put a lid on oil and gas prices; (2) Stop phony shortages by the oil companies, and appoint a special prosecutor; (3) End the oil monopoly. Set up a publicly-owned energy corporation.

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I want to help.  
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**STOP THE OIL PROFITEERS!**  
**Support the Citizen's Energy Program**

Campaign For Lower Energy Prices, 1300 Conn. Ave., N.W. Washington, DC 20036



# Local Organizing for the Citizens' Party

by Ed Green

Fed up with the political parties that exist? Venal politicians whose greed for money and power denigrate our society? There exists now on the horizon a political organization interested in people before profits: The Citizens Party.

We are not into jingoism. We work through consensus. We are convinced that this abject, inhumane system can work and our institutions can reflect our needs. They will be changed. WE are going to have to educate ourselves and share this knowledge with each other.

The Citizens Committee believes in utilizing the 1980 Presidential election to build a new national political party that will retake control of this country for its citizens.

The initial principles around which we will build this new citizens party are the following:

- Public control of energy industries.
- A swift halt to nuclear power.
- A strong push for conservation and solar energy.
- An immediate, sharp reversal in the rate of military spending.
- A guaranteed job for everyone who wants to work.
- Stable prices for the basic necessities of life (food, fuel, housing, medical care).

-Vigorous support for human rights at home and abroad.

-Putting the vast corporations which control our economy under *our* control.

A new *majority* political party must be built from the ground up -- at the local and state level.

We invite you to join us in building a committee in your state which is broadly representative of the major groupings in your area.

For more specific information, contact: National Office, 1737 DeSales St. N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 232-8020.

Or locally, contact Ed Green in the CPE office, 251 Student Union Bldg, FSU, 644-6577.

In an effort to educate ourselves, please read Barry Commoner's latest book, *The Politics of Energy*, available at Co-op Books. It points the way for a non-nuclear future, toward conservation, cogeneration, solar alternatives (such as methane, ethanol, photovoltaic cells and the sun, wind and water). Commoner will be in Tallahassee to lecture on November 14 at 8:00 p.m. in the Chemistry Lecture Hall, FSU.

We want your input. We will need your help. Please join us.

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# Capital Outlook

by Sharon Woodson

I'm still not really certain how we did it, but it will truly remain a night to remember. As the new publisher of the *Capital Outlook*, that first issue last February 7 represented the fulfillment of a dream. Although around 4 a.m., as the editor and I were still wearily doing pasteup, my body felt as though this was an impossible dream. By 6 o'clock that morning, we had finally finished, exhausted yet filled with the anticipation of seeing our newspaper printed. That first tabloid edition expressed the commitment of the *Outlook* to provide an alternative source of community news for black and other minority people in Leon, Jefferson, and Gadsden counties.

In order to make responsible decisions, minorities must know more about their community and our mission is to gather and reflect this information for our readers.

We also bring news not presented in the daily press such as the growing concern over the significance of a possible merger between FAMU and Florida State. This is only an example of the void that the *Capital Outlook* can fulfill in keeping readers aware of crucial issues.

Issues affecting blacks and other minority groups need to be closely examined from more than one perspective and the *Capital Outlook* serves as a forum for these various minority views. In each paper, we are striving to expand on the events presented in the daily media outlets and provide an understanding of how these events affect our readers and our community.

The *Outlook* has gone through its necessary growth pains. As it expands even further and increases readership, we hope to reflect the expanding culture of minorities in our community. We invite reader participation, and encourage readership of all peoples representing all causes.

For further information contact: *Capital Outlook* 630 W. Brevard Tallahassee, FL 32302, 904/224-2746.

## Seven Hills Healing Arts Center

### Elections & Fall Lecture Series



During the month of November, Seven Hills members will be electing new directors to fill two, and possibly three, vacant board positions.

If you are motivated to actively work with a holistic organization in the spirit of community cooperation and education, then please contact one of the Board members or write P.O. Box 20066, Tallahassee, FL 32304. This is an opportunity to have a direct influence in the direction and growth of a community-based organization, so let us hear from you.

Also, Seven Hills is sponsoring a Fall Lecture Series featuring local health professionals. Beginning Friday, October 26, 7:30 p.m., the programs will be held on Friday evenings for seven weeks. Lectures are being held at Sun Federal Savings and Loan Association, 1706 W. Tennessee.

On Friday, October 26, Richard Carr is scheduled to speak on chiropractic and Donna Cannon is scheduled November 2, to talk on massage therapy.

Watch for the forthcoming flyers to announce further lectures on acupuncture, prenatal nutrition, body-oriented psychotherapy and more.

*The doctor of the future will give no medicine, but will interest his [her] patients in the care of the human frame, in diet, and in the cause of disease.*

Thomas Edison

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## A New Outlook for Tallahassee



Outlook publisher, Sharon Woodson.

### We Need a Women's Bookstore

by Dina Acosta

Once in Tallahassee there was a women's bookstore and Herstore was its name. But Herstore was more than a women's bookstore, it was a women's collective, a primary relationship, a place where women could change somehow with support from others doing the same. Herstore provided an idea and discussion space for women's concerns and issues. It was an entry point for new women in the community. Women called Herstore when they needed help or just wanted to talk. The Herstore collective produced political workshops and musical events. Each of us in the collective learned something about running a business and working together. For three years we struggled with working collectively and trying to define that experience.

Herstore folded as a bookstore in 1977 when the Floridan Hotel building was condemned and our lights were turned off. For a year, the collective continued as the Tallahassee Feminist Project and wrote the *Diana Rising* column for the *Flambeau*, but, for various reasons, the Project gradually ended.

Since the closing of Herstore, there has been a gap in my experience and that of many women

I've talked to. We don't have a place to come together to discuss issues nor do we have the environment to work on them. We don't feel the support we once had as a regular part of our lives. We don't have space to create our culture and redefine ourselves as women.

This article is a proposal to build womenspace in Tallahassee; specifically, to begin a women's book and craft store and information exchange center. We need women who have experience running a small business; women with bookkeeping, networking, fundraising, organizing, and public relation skills; women with experience with women's publishers and book selling; women with an awareness and understanding of women's issues and culture; women with a desire to work together collectively and to form a task force to make this womenspace happen.

In the near future, we need people who want to see womenspace work and will contribute with words, money, consultation. It's going to take a few of us to begin, but all of us to make it grow.

If you are a woman interested in being part of a task force to provide womenspace in Tallahassee, come to the FSU Women's Center at 110 N. Woodward St., October 30, at 7:30 p.m., or call Dina at 222-6077.

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# A Feminist Perspective of Barnwell II

by Margie Menzel

*The oral tradition. Women in a circle, speaking, laughing, showing anger, sharing: Tana, Dina, and Sherry are back from Barnwell, South Carolina. Joyce circles us taking pictures while Libby and I scribble notes and ask questions. We are thinking that we must do more with our experiences and our bitterness than talk amongst ourselves. The oral tradition is not enough for us now; we can get support from one another. But to effect change, we must go beyond the circle.*

Tana was a planner and contact person for Barnwell II. Dina demonstrated legally. Sherry went to jail. Nonetheless, their feminist perspectives unified them as leaders at Barnwell. The sexism, they all discovered, was profound.

Radical feminists have long criticized the male left for its emphasis on "the real issues" at the expense of continued sexism. Women in the anti-war and civil rights movements found themselves relegated to the most tedious functions, such as traditionally female tasks as typing and making coffee. The justification was the urgency of ending the war, ending racism, ending whatever was a more pressing problem than sexism. And, because women have been committed to goals other than their own equality, they have gone along with that analysis. But no longer.



photo by Joyce Harper

As we've grown politically, we've realized that there are no "single issues". Nukes are not an isolated phenomenon; they're part of a societal structure that we must analyze and oppose on a multi-level basis. Getting rid of nukes would not only fail to entirely solve our energy problems, but would leave intact the system that created the menace in the first place.

A good analogy would be that of abortion rights: the initial victory wasn't enough. The system has continued to threaten that hard-won freedom. In the same way, dismantling the nukes is no guarantee against their reinstatement unless the system is changed.

Thus, many women and men see the anti-nuclear movement as a feminist issue as well as a people's issue. Others see it as the first priority, to which all other forms of oppression are secondary. A clash is unavoidable.

Tana began attending planning meetings for Barnwell II in February. She says that many more men than women attended these meetings, and that most of those women who participated were not particularly feminist or even anti-sexist. The prelude to Barnwell II, she says, probably radicalized some women whose organization responsibilities were ignored by their male co-workers. "High-consciousness men," she says ruefully, "were at an all-time low."

Some of the Barnwell II planners were concerned that other-issue political groups, particularly feminists and socialists, would use the occasion to promote their own views. It was proposed that an energy focus on nukes only be enforced. Tana refused. Because the decision making process worked by consensus, one person could effectively prevent an agreement from being reached. It was essential, she felt, that the interconnectedness of issues be recognized. "The movement is dynamic," she says. "It has changed us and we've changed it."

When women put their energies into struggles that aren't strictly

feminist, they find themselves battling sexism within the movement as well as opposition from without.

Sherry, Dina and Tana agreed that the sexism is more subtle now than in other, earlier movements, but that it is as all-pervasive as ever. While men have learned what not to say around feminist women, not much has improved but their manners.

"The more forceful men got to talk," says Sherry. "It was very male-defined."

Dina says that dealing with sexism took up "all our energy -- there was no time for anything else. Then women were blamed for taking up everyone's time." She heard one story, she says, about a feminist/anti-nuclear alliance who was organizing a Holly Near concert. One disgruntled male activist then tried to bring in Jackson Browne to perform the same night. "Most men," Dina concludes, "have not changed their attitudes on a gut level."

Some are trying. Some men say that the anti-nuclear movement is feminist by virtue of working by consensus, reflecting the emphasis of the women's movement on process. (Dina calls this and other tactics "incorporation by accommodation," a recognition that women's cooperation is essential.) Some men understood about the T-shirts.

The T-shirts. About a week before the weekend of Barnwell II, Tana got wind of a design for the Barnwell II T-shirts. It depicted one of the Barnwell nuclear plants, Allied General Nuclear Services' nuclear fuel reprocessor as a female Medusa with exposed breasts and distinctly negroid features. She learned the original design had depicted Medusa with radioactive nipples. She exploded.

She was informed that the shirts were already in production, and none of her arguments (or those of a friend who was coordinating media projects for the action) about racism and sexism of the design got any results. When other Tallahassee activists heard the news and protested, however, it was an angry call from a man that got production halted. The women had explained; the man had threatened. Sherry says, "They don't hear us unless we buy into the way they want to use language."

## The Tshirt Leaflet...

*Below is the leaflet composed at the Barnwell II action to make buyers aware of the controversial nature of the Tshirt (see Tshirt image at right).*

### DON'T BUY THIS TSHIRT BECAUSE:

The character head of Medusa (the woman figure with snake hair) is offensive. Historically, Medusa was a strong goddess who was perverted by Greek patriarchs into a negative war-like image.

The trend of devaluing women's contribution to society continues today in the prevalent sexism which we face every day.

We object to women, especially women of color, being equated with nuclear power, because women are the nurturers of life and not the perpetrators of nuclear war.

### AN APPEAL TO CONSCIENCE:

Think of the blatant and subliminal sexist nature of this Tshirt's graphic design.

It is impossible to address to problem of nuclear power without dealing with the ingrained sexist structure in our society.

In both the political and personal realms, sexism must be considered and addressed.

Our consciousness has a long way to go in this human matter.

-Women and Men against Sexism

Barnwell weekend found the T-shirts on sale, anyway. Women who objected were informed that "a lot of women don't find it offensive." It was difficult to even place the issue on a meeting agenda. Men and women from Tallahassee and Gainesville were supportive though, and through their diligent effort, consensus that afternoon was finally met to restrict the sale of the offending T-shirt to specific under-the-counter requests, and to include a leaflet with those that were sold. That was an interim injunction. A meeting that night resulted in a decision to ban on-site sales.

Tana suddenly found herself representing a feminist group, formed on the spot, called Full Moon Affinity, which took a powerful stance on the issue. She calls the solution of the crisis "the only time that process worked all weekend."

Nevertheless, mistrust resulted. Sherry, who was part of a group planning to do civil disobedience, felt isolated. She was unsure about the demonstrators' feelings toward her after her role in the T-shirt controversy. As anyone who has done civil disobedience will attest, a sense of trust in one's companions is essential. It was missing for Sherry.

Dina and Tana agree with Sherry that civil disobedience is not necessarily a passive tactic. Men at Barnwell frequently described their strategies in militaristic terms. (A wooden device comprised of a ladder on wheels for scaling the fence at AGNS was referred to as a "war machine," and one man told Tana that struggling against nukes was inherently militaristic and the "moral equivalence of war".) What Sherry emphasizes is that petition civil disobedience (as was done at Barnwell II) is *symbolic*, so that threatened conflict with the authorities is egotistical and wasteful. The men, she says, were outraged when the authorities at Barnwell made restrictions on the original plans: "They can't do that to us!" The women, on the other hand, did not want to provoke any violence. Of the legal structure, Sherry says, "They've got the rules. That should already be understood." She argues that symbolic resistance is the crux of the matter. She says it doesn't really mean much whether you're arrested inside or outside the fence, so long as you demonstrate your defiance.

Tana points out that several men at Barnwell felt the need to express themselves without responsibility to others, one by putting a banner over the highway that was hit by a truck, the other by playing the piano at a school after he'd been asked to leave, thereby provoking arrest. She calls such gestures "personal macho expression".

For many women, the accumulated frustration of constantly hurdling sexism to oppose nukes is too much to bear. Some split off to form feminist anti-nuclear organizations. It's important to recognize that such a move is less an expediency than the reflection of fundamentally different analysis. Feminists don't see nuclear power simply as a health hazard or an outbreak of capitalism, but as an inherent function of patriarchal values. It's not a question of avoiding surface sexist behavior; that's not

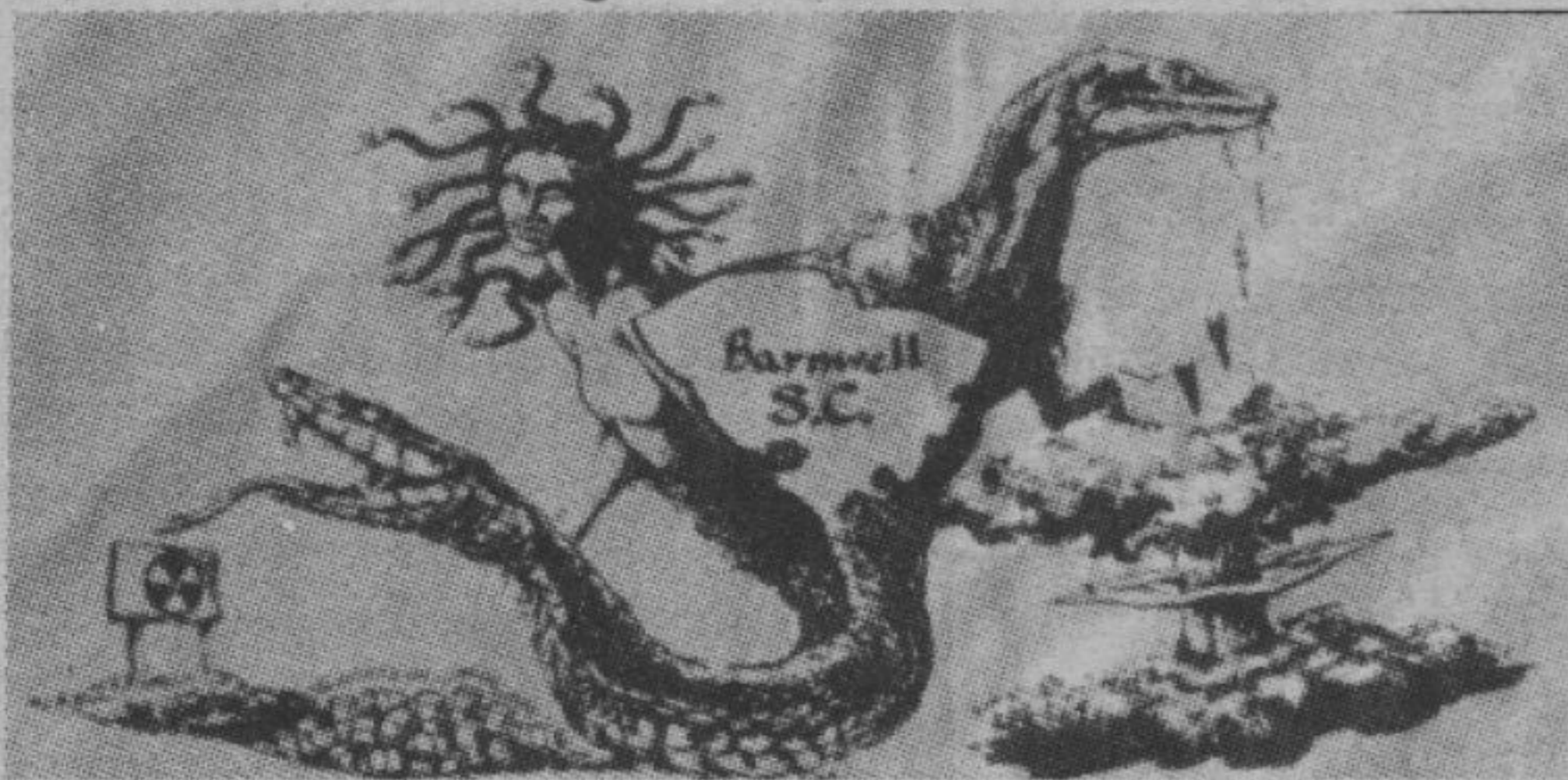


photo by Morgan Bunch

feminism, but anti-sexism. Feminist analysis sees nuclear power in terms of a death culture -- what Mary Daly calls "the necrophilia of the patriarchy". In that sense, nuclear weaponry is indistinguishable from energy needs: a death wish pervades the culture. Feminists see woman-identification as life-oriented and, ultimately, life-giving. The ravaged earth is all too reminiscent of ravaged womanhood.

A feminists women's anti-nuke group has its attractions. Dina says that women would be better able to develop skills and evolve process separately than in a mixed group. She says that mixed groups are more oriented toward the accomplishment of specific tasks than any ongoing process.

Three women who participated in the Barnwell II anti-nuclear action. Sherry Rauch, top. Dina Acosta, center. And Tana McLane, bottom.



photo by Joyce Harper



photo by Joyce Harper

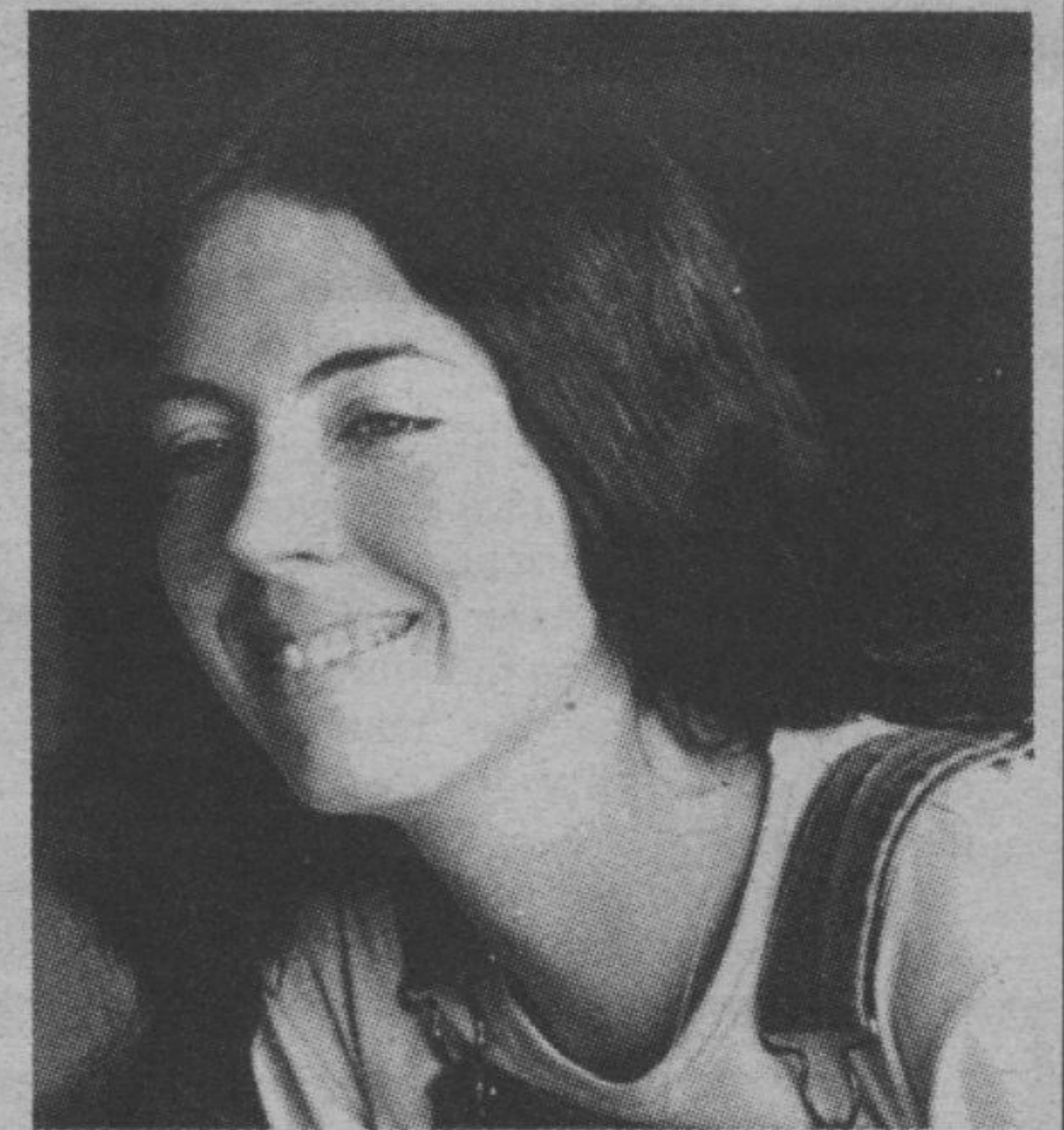


photo by Joyce Harper

"They don't hear us unless we buy into the way they want to use language."

Sherry says another advantage would be independence from the way men relate to each other, from having to debate by male rules. Says she, "I always feel the burden of proof on me with men." Tana points out that men have a lot to gain by *not understanding* their sexism, because then they don't have to change. "Men deny connection between what they do and what can happen," says Sherry.

There is always considerable debate over the relative merits of movement diversity and concentration on a single issue. We aren't proposing any solutions here. We are clear, though, that feminist analysis has a virtually unlimited scope and that feminists are deeply concerned with a wide range of issues. We're clear, too, that feminist analysis is inherent to every one of those issues. Finally, we're clear that we can't do it alone. We need one another's support.

# Coordinator's Notes

by Dave Taylor

In what has seemed like a relatively lax time for the Leon County Food Coop, many new ideas and efforts from our members have come into use.

Quite a lot of committee time was spent in order to come up with a new member orientation program for those new (and old) co-ops who wish to learn the basics behind the Leon County Food Coop and how to make shopping easier. Located by our worker sign-up sheet are lists for 2 orientations per week with a maximum of 8 members for each session. We've had very encouraging reactions from those who have taken it, so if there's something about LCFC you always wanted to know but were afraid to ask, this orientation should answer your questions. The other great part of this program is that you receive 2 hours of work credit. It happens twice weekly.

We have implemented a new system to credit members for their work. The days of waiting until the next month for work credit are gone and immediate credit is given for your work now. You simply come in and work and get credit upon completion, which is good for one month

from that date. We use date stamps instead of the old co-op stamp. If you have any questions about this, please ask a cashier or coordinator when you're in the store.

A small problem has built up lately and the coordinators would like to ask all parents with children to act a bit more responsibly and know where your children are in the store. Specifically, we ask that they not be in the warehouse unattended. This is solely for the safety of all these children. Quite a few dangers lurk in the warehouse and we want to keep those lovely children as safe as possible.

At last we have our new scale in the cheese room to speed up bagging and increase accuracy. This will enable us to move another scale out on the retail floor to ease the people jams at the produce scale. Also, Rob will be posting a rough draft of the proposed store layout change so that interested members may make suggestions for alterations of the proposed changes.

And lastly, if you haven't noticed, we have a more at-home atmosphere in our bathrooms due to attention given every week by Valerie Chronis. So, if you find yourself enjoying the literature and poetry while saying hello to the bathroom, you've got Valerie to thank. LCFC is also in need of members who are skilled in plumbing and carpentry.



Principia

## A Perspective on Food Policy

by Richard White

LCFC's original goals were spelled out in a brochure that was handed out while the co-op organizers were first seeking members, even before the store opened its doors. It was to be "a COMMUNITY CO-OP, not a student-faculty-whatever co-op," and it was to "provide the disadvantaged with inexpensive good food and a sense of community involvement."

Now these original goals may sound straightforward enough, but actually they embrace three of the four conflicting values that Phil Kreitner, a long-time cooperator presently employed by Ralph Nader, has pointed out in a recent article concerning confusion of purposes in natural foods co-ops. These four values he labeled as "good," "cheap," "equal," and "humane" food.

Inexpensive (or "cheap") food and "good" food are in no sense the same. Good food is expensive, both in terms of the time and effort spent in procuring and preparing it, and in terms of actual monetary expenditure. Cooperative endeavor usually merely trades off additional time (voluntary participation in the co-op) and a small monetary investment, for a smaller direct monetary expenditure for food.

"Equal" food is the food for the "disadvantaged" that the organizers of LCFC referred to, and "humane" food is food that is produced and sold without exploitation of workers, either in production or in distribution and sale.

Humane food was not mentioned in the co-op's founding documents, and despite criticism from some segments of the alternative community

in Tallahassee, humane food has never been seriously discussed within LCFC, except to the extent that there has been discussion of the staff collective's voluntary self-exploitation. Our food policy has never addressed exploitation in production, particularly in the Third World countries.

And though many members would say that our "good" food is still not the "best" food, it is readily perceptible that "good" food has prevailed over "cheap" food at LCFC. Our membership includes students, the elderly, and the voluntarily poor, but it has never contained the truly "disadvantaged" of our community. As long as our present "good" food policy prevails, this absence is unlikely to change. Though we carry a limited stock of grocery items, they are priced in accordance with our general pricing policy for natural foods. Purchase of such goods at the co-op has a price advantage only to the inner group of dedicated volunteers. Paradoxically, this is the group within the co-op which has the least use for this kind of food. Other members are

*continued page 15*

## Update on the Building Purchase

Though it is too soon to be sure, at this time it appears that the Leon County Food Co-op has lost its opportunity to purchase the building it presently occupies. The owner has apparently agreed to sell to another party or parties unknown at this time. Final approval for the deal has been given by both the membership

and the board of directors of the food co-op.

Co-op representatives are maintaining contact with the owner in the outside chance that the other deal might fall through. Further details will be publicized as soon as they are known.

## A Small Apology...

by Assoc. of Migrant Organizations

In the September issue of SPECTRUM, an article appeared by

the Association of Migrant Organizations which charged that the Leon County Food Co-op management was disregarding the vote of its membership on carrying non-union lettuce.

We did not consult the store managers before submitting the article. After the article had been published, we found that LCFC had discontinued non-union lettuce until they were under the impression that the boycott of non-union lettuce had ended.

We regret that we didn't first try to clear this up with store managers (our mistake). We are sorry about any inconveniences and misunderstandings we've caused. Thank you.

P.S. The boycott continues.

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# Comprehensive Community Planning

by Roger Peace

It wasn't long ago that five-year government plans were considered to be socialist or communist in design by many people in the U.S. But then, those were the days when day care centers brought images of the State taking away our children. How we have changed! Americans are, after all, a pragmatic lot and when it seems like common sense to do something, they usually try to do it.

This same sense of pragmatism seems to have pervaded the 1975 Florida Legislature when they passed a law requiring all cities and counties in Florida to come up with a comprehensive plan to the year 2,000 -- addressing such issues as land use, conservation and open space, population growth, housing, transportation, energy, waste disposal and water use, recreation, economics and government. The Leon County Planning Department is now in the midst of this grand project and they are inviting public opinion and input into the planning process and design.

The organization which has taken on much of the responsibility for gathering citizen and neighborhood input is CONA, the Council of Neighborhoods Association. Their October 10th meeting attracted about 50 persons from around the county, representing various neighborhoods. Each person received a *Policy Plan Alternatives Document* distributed by the Planning Dept. which describes goals and objectives for each of the

planning elements, certain problems in attaining these goals, and various approaches or policies which could be taken. Land use maps were also distributed to neighborhood representatives, and Edward Fernald, chairperson of the Planning Commission, explained how to use them.

The idea here is to have representatives contact their neighbors and come up with some agreeable plan for use in their neighborhood. There was some confusion, however, as to what area or neighborhood people were supposed to represent since the "planning units" didn't always correspond with the representatives' own sense of neighborhood.

It was emphasized to the people at the meeting that the input of neighborhood groups to the Planning Dept. is only advisory. And those neighborhoods without representation simply lose their opportunity for giving input. The Planning Dept. then makes recommendations to the city and county commissioners who can accept or reject their advice. The policies and plans that are adopted, however, become law. It will take approximately four months to amend any part of the plan once enacted into law. The deadline for enactment is July 1980.

There will be a CONA/Planning Dept. Workshop, Nov. 3 at Godby High School from 9:00 a.m. to noon. The purpose of the workshop is 1) to discuss problems and

concerns of neighborhood representatives and 2) to gather together various-interest groups such as businesspersons, real estate developers, educators, etc. for mutual education. Following this, a CONA meeting will take place on Nov. 14, at 7:30 p.m. at Godby High School. Any questions or comments prior to these meetings may be directed to Bill Armstrong (call 488-1325 in the afternoon or evening), who is serving as CONA liaison for this project. A summarized version of the Policy Plan Alternatives Document is available at the Planning Dept., located on the second floor of the Lewis State Bank building in downtown Tallahassee. A complete copy is available for \$5.00 or you can find it in the Leon County Public Library reference department.

Now that you've gotten some of the details of this project, let's look at some aspects of the larger picture. What has caused this pragmatic change of direction on the part of government and public opinion in terms of creating a 20-year plan? No doubt, it is largely due to the

harmful effects caused by random, piecemeal planning heretofore done by private interest groups. The rational decisions made by private interest groups, usually business corporations, for their own security, profits and growth do not add up to rational or good decisions for society when taken as a whole. (So much for capitalist theory.)

Back in the 1930s, the federal government had to step in with employment and welfare/warfare programs, to rescue those suffering from capitalism's effects (i.e. the Great Depression). Today we are in a similar predicament, except that, in addition to the previous programs, we have to deal with pollution, resource depletion, population growth (migration to the South) and the attending problems of traffic congestion, greater energy needs, overcrowding, etc.

Theoretically, government in the U.S. is responsible for the public welfare, first and foremost, before any private interests. Thus, there are advantages in government planning over private planning.

In actuality, this becomes very blurred with subsidies for the

*continued page 14*

## Volunteer Help Wanted

Volunteer wanted to do typing and other office tasks for Magnolia: Southeastern Confederation for Cooperation. Contact any coordinator at Leon County Food Co-op. Possible assistant coordinator benefits available.


Volunteers to write articles, do ad sales, or special tasks with SPECTRUM. Ad salespersons earn a commission on ad sales. Possible 4-hour worker benefits at Leon County Food Co-op are available.

Volunteer to take and to be

responsible for typing and distributing Leon County Food Co-op board of director minutes. Possible assistant coordinator benefits may be available.

Volunteers to work in Good Life General Store. Discount of 5 percent available for 2 hours per week. Inquire at Good Life (behind LCFC).

Volunteers to work at Co-op Books one or two hours per week. Discounts on purchases at Co-op Books and Co-op Records are available.



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Sunday, October 28, 1979 Beginning at 5pm  
At the Miccosukee Land Co-op

## \$Co-op Credit Union Update \$

by Jerry Johansen

In the September SPECTRUM and the Fall '79 CPE *Catalog*, were articles discussing the possibility of creating a credit union for members of the local cooperative community. This article is to briefly review the what's (as opposed to the why's covered in the previous articles) of this idea and explore where we go from here.

A credit union is a cooperative financial institution; a legal entity organized not for profit under state or federal law, by and for people who already have a "common bond" -- in our case, belonging to local cooperative associations (Leon County Food Co-op, Good Life General Store, Co-op Books and Records, Miccosukee Land Cooperative). Members agree to save their money in a facility that they own and operate (a credit union), and to make their collective savings available for low-cost loans to all members. Credit Unions are democratic organizations with members electing union directors and voting on credit union policies at membership meetings. Membership is open to everyone in the "common bond" group(s).

Credit union history began in Germany in 1849 when F. Raiffeisen, the mayor of a small town devised a credit society to help the townspeople combat poverty and usurious interest rates. He reasoned that the citizens could save money together and make loans to each other at low interest rates. The borrower's character would be the primary security for the loan. His idea was a success and today there are over 12,000

U.S. federal credit unions alone whose 20 million members have amassed savings of over \$27 billion.

Our credit union could eventually provide many services: *Regular Savings* - Credit unions encourage their members to use their share (savings) accounts to accumulate savings out of income as a means of building economic security for themselves and their families. From these accumulated savings of all members, loans are made to other members for practically any provident purpose at low interest rates (currently held to no more than 12 percent per year by statute). After expenses are paid and legal reserves set aside, the credit union income is returned to the members in the form of dividends on their shares. Dividends are paid to promote further savings and to provide a reasonable return for the use of a member's invested money.

*Payroll Deductions* - Many credit unions base their "common bond" on a common employer (Leon County Teachers' Credit Union, etc.). Because of this, employers are allowed to permit the individual to have a certain amount of their regular paycheck deposited directly into their share account. This "payroll deduction" becomes an excellent way for regular savings as well as a convenient means to repay loans from the credit union. Our co-ops employ over 20 people and could make this option available for them.

*Low Cost Borrowing* - Credit union loans are personal loans made for provident or productive purposes. Common reasons for borrowing include old bills, taxes, medical expenses, building loans, tools, education and emergencies. Twelve percent interest on loans is

*continued page 15*

## On Capital, Capitalism, & the Good Life Co-op

by Jerry Johansen

Good Life General Store, Tallahassee's youngest member-owned and controlled retail cooperative is growing! From our humble (Feb. '79) beginnings of having only the store space and several tons of colloidal phosphate, we have expanded to a broader selection of organic fertilizers, seeds, a good line of Oshkosh jeans, painterpants, overalls, work shirts, jackets, bandanas and caps, many different colors and styles of Danskins at the best prices in town, cotton shoes, umbrellas, T-shirts, used clothes, 100 percent cotton dress shirts and blouses and much more! We have put almost every cent back into inventory expansion, yet our growth still does not keep pace with the demand for us to carry more and different lines of goods -- tools, flashlights and batteries, more fertilizer, linens, towels, hardware...everything. Lots of folks

want to buy what they need in a cooperative, not-for-profit environment. One way you can help us continue to expand is by buying what you can use later such as clothing for colder weather, fertilizers, and even holiday presents.

A cooperative is a union of persons who come together to provide a service of which they are the users. Consequently, the focus is on the quality of the service, and we member/owners have a voice in how it all happens. A profit-oriented, capitalistic business is a union of investors who come together in order to make a profit from a service that they do not necessarily use, but that they control. For them, the focus is on quantity of profit, not quality of service. To replace this profit orientation with a service orientation, we need to replace their capital with our own.

One of the ways that we do this is

by reducing our need for capital by the reduction of our expenses through the use of volunteer, member labor. The second way that you can help is that Good Life now needs volunteers so that we can expand our hours and make them more consistent in order to provide members with a better service. For now, we need people who can spare two hours per week in exchange for 5 percent off the sticker price of merchandise in the store. If you have the time, we need your help. Please call the store at 224-1694, or come by and talk about it.

Volunteer labor helps, but we still need capital (cash) to expand our inventory so that more member needs are met within this not-for-profit environment. There is no way around it at this point. Suppliers want cash up front. . . later they will give us credit. Many small businesses fail because of under-capitaliza-

tion. Cooperatives are capitalized through member fees. That is what your \$5 per year is all about -- it is your fair share contribution to the capitalization of your cooperative. In Good Life's case we need more capital now to expand inventory and establish credit with suppliers. After a while, the inventory will carry itself, but it takes time and money to get established.

So, we are asking you to help in a third way by paying your member fees (fair share capitalization) for as many years in advance as you can afford. If you pay for a 5 year membership (\$25) and move away after two years, you can be refunded for the unused three years (\$15). You do not even have to do this all at once. Each time you have a \$5 bill to spare (is that possible these days?), you can add another year to your membership. This is an investment in having more and more not-for-profit merchandise available in the future.

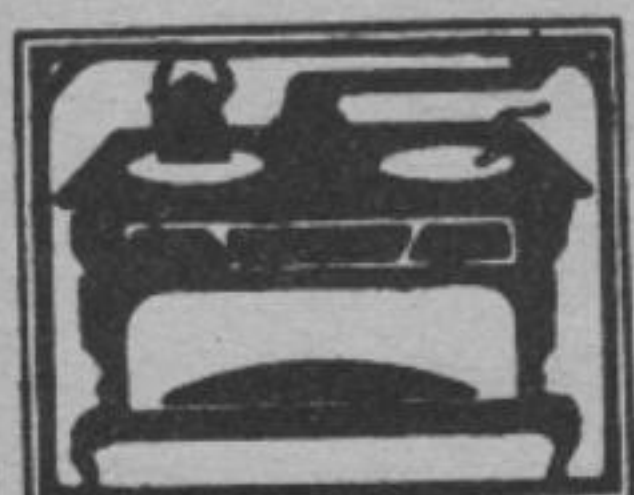
Good Life presently has just over 200 members, although the food coop has over 2000. Surely, people who buy food need general goods too. If all 200 Good Life members, as well as only 200 new people, each bought 5 years of membership in advance (\$25), it would generate \$10,000 capital for inventory expansion. Then, think about what we could start to do! And remember, as a member/owner of the cooperative you have a voice in the direction of the store. You own it! We all own it!

As Diann said in the July/Aug. SPECTRUM, "Spending money in profit-oriented stores is like taxation without representation. . . If making stockholders richer is not one of your life goals, then withdraw your support from establishment businesses. Put your buying power behind the Good Life General Store instead."

After all, you own it!

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# Wood Stove Safety

by Tom Ballantine

There is absolutely nothing unsafe about heating with a properly insulated, properly operated, and properly maintained wood heating system. Safety and wood stoves should always go together. Educate yourself on the proper use of your stove. Safety should not be learned from bad (and costly) experiences.

## Wood Stove Clearances

To be safe, wood stoves must be installed with adequate clearances from all combustible materials. Radiant heaters, heaters in which the outer wall is the same as the firebox wall, require greater clearances than circulating heaters. Circulators have a metal jacket, usually ventilated with grill work around the firebox.

## Chimney Connectors

The single wall metal stovepipe that connects your stove to the chimney is called the chimney connector.

Chimney connectors less than 6" in diameter should be manufactured from 26 gage or thicker sheet metal. Those 6" to 10" in diameter should be at least 24 gage. (The larger the gage, the thinner the metal.)

The horizontal run of pipe should not exceed 75% of the height of the chimney above the connector.

Stovepipe should rise at least

1/4" per foot on horizontal runs.

Stovepipe should be installed with the crimped ends pointing down. This allows the stovepipe to be drip free. (Creosote will run back into the stove to burn, and not along the pipe).

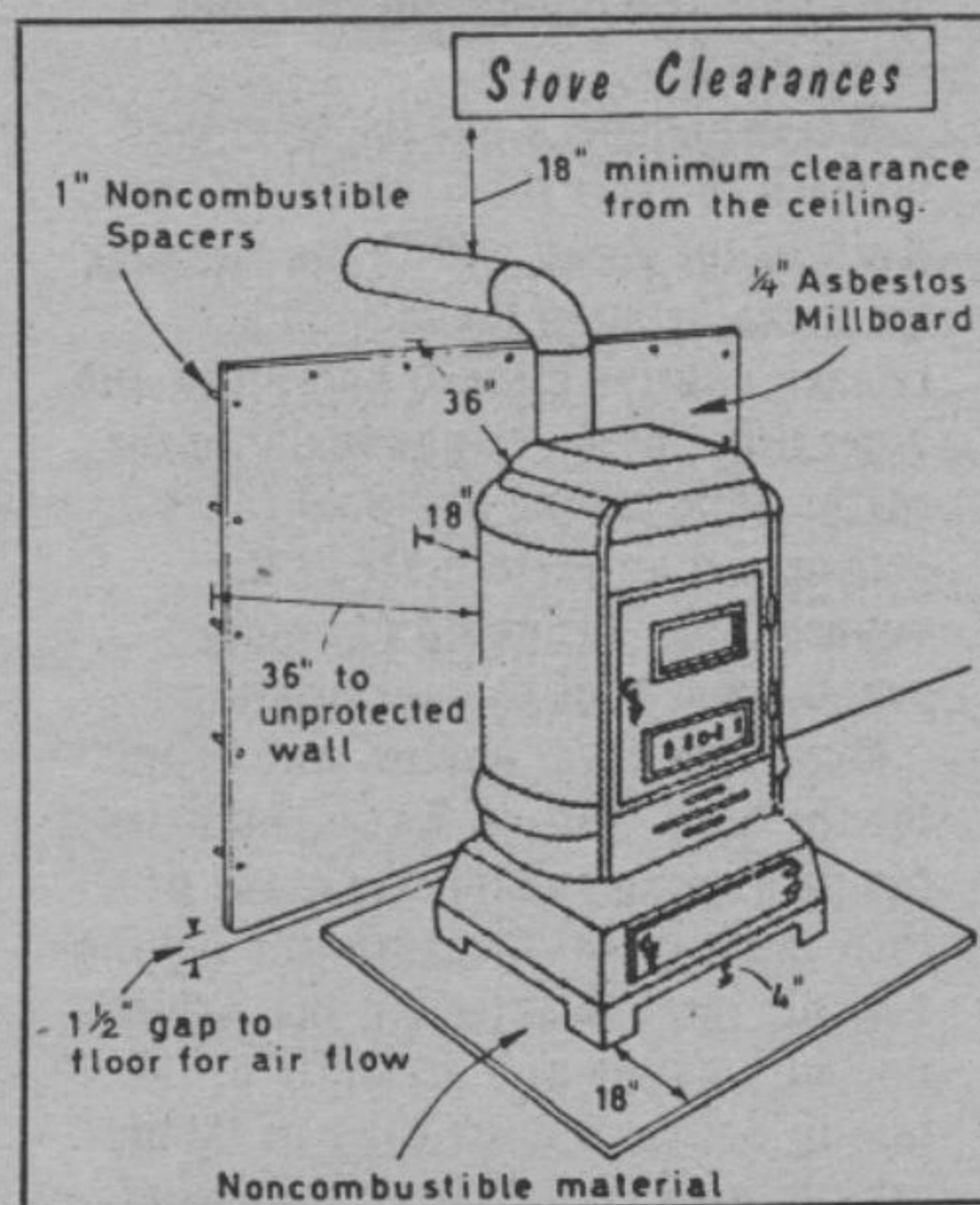
Each stovepipe joint should be cemented to prevent air leaks into the chimney and smoke leaks out. Three sheet metal screws should be placed evenly around the pipe at each joint to make the pipe structurally strong.

The stovepipe should be as large or larger than the stove flue and should connect to a chimney flue at least as large as the stovepipe. NEVER REDUCE THE FLUE SIZE WHEN GOING FROM STOVEPIPE TO CHIMNEY FLUE! This will invariably cause the stove to smoke.

Single wall chimney (stovepipe) should never pass through a combustible wall or ceiling. Required clearance is 18 inches. Triple-wall or double-wall chimney with solid insulation should be used for this. A clay thimble with 8 inches of surrounding masonry is also adequate.

## Chimneys

Either a masonry chimney or a prefabricated metal chimney approved by Underwriters Laboratory for solid fuels can be used to vent a wood stove. The prefabricated chimneys are known as "all-fuel", class A chimneys. Each manufacturer specifies the required clearance for their chimney, it is usually 2 inches to combustibles.



Chimney Safety and Maintenance

All wood burning appliances produce creosote, a black tar-like, and high combustible material. Creosote accumulates in the stovepipe and chimney, and a heavy accumulation can provide adequate

fuel for a 2000°F chimney fire.

A poorly insulated chimney promotes the creation of creosote, because it cools the gases from the fire to a point where creosote can condense. Cold chimneys also produce a poor draft, because it is the lifting power of the hot flue gases that draws air into the stove. For the above reasons, single wall stovepipe is inadequate for an exterior chimney.

If despite its inadequacies, you use a single wall chimney, you should sweep the chimney frequently to keep down the buildup of creosote.

To avoid chimney fires it is absolutely essential that at periodic intervals the chimney be swept free of creosote. The best way to do this is with a spring steel chimney brush sized to the flue, running the brush to and fro until the creosote is scraped out.

Creosote buildup can be curtailed by burning seasoned wood, burning a really hot fire at last 20 minutes each day, and avoiding the use of pine and green (unseasoned) wood. If it is necessary to burn green wood, it will be necessary to sweep your chimney at more frequent intervals.

## TMRMC from p. 4

black infant who waited five hours in the emergency room. The hospital has been charged with denying medical care to the black victim of a white rapist. The board has consistently refused to grant a transfer agreement with the FWHC.

It should come as no surprise then, that the threat of trespassing charges used against the union organizers should materialize in the case of the WATCH inspection. The WATCH case did more than reveal dangerous childbirth practices at TMRMC. It revealed the lengths to which the hospital will go to maintain its autonomy. That autonomy is used to a profit-oriented purpose, to exploit the health consumer at the cost of quality care for the disadvantaged, contempt for government accountability, and bias against blacks and women. Entrenched in the local medical establishment, TMRMC has helped to monopolize health care and drive up health costs to the community.

Only public vigilance can counter this public menace. Perhaps we should turn our energies to policing TMRMC. Perhaps we should explore our alternatives. Whatever we do, however, we must work toward the goal of health care for the people. Medical care must not be granted or withheld subject to business considerations. It is everyone's right.

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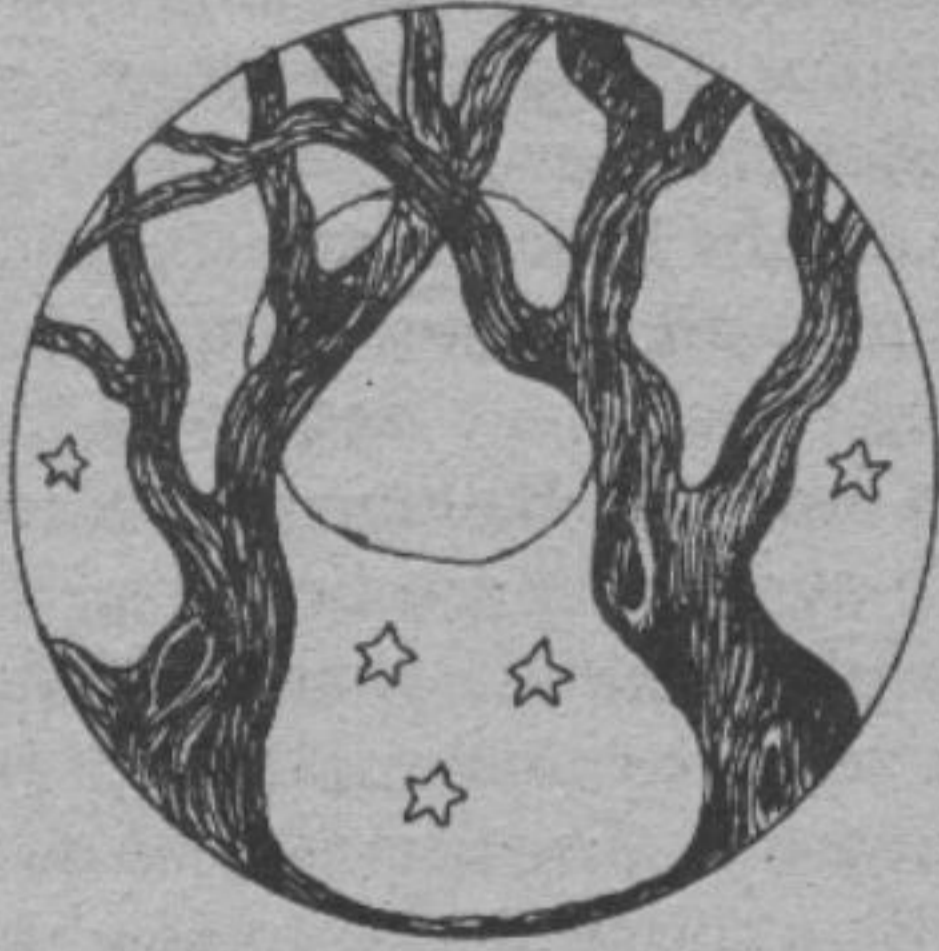
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Feast of Samhain



by Rowan Fairgrobe

The next Festival is Samhain (15° Scorpio), now called Halloween and traditionally celebrated on October 31. For the Druidic Celts this night began the New Year. It was considered a time of beginnings; a turning inward of the Earth; the peace of the womb before birth.

In Ireland, the Druids met in council at Tara, where they held a great Samhain festival which lasted seven days. In addition to sitting in judgement, holding games and feasting, all old hearth fires were put out, and a Samhain bonfire allowed to die - ritually burning to ashes the old year. Through this purification, the people were also inwardly freed of the old fears and worries of the past, and so were able to face up to the rigors of the darkness of the winter months. New hearth fires were then lit for the New Year from a special fire lighted after the old had burned

out, thus ritually giving everyone a fresh start.

On Samhain night the Sun was believed to enter the Underworld as Lord of the Dead. With his passage the gates between the worlds are relaxed and the blessed ancestors and other other-plane beings walk on the earth. The baking of "soul cakes", setting out an extra place at the supper table, the going of young people from door to door begging "Treats of nuts, apples, and coins" for the dead, and, in Latin countries, families going to visit the grave of their most recent deceased and having a picnic there to entertain that loved one with songs and accounts of the family's affairs since their passing, are customs derived from this belief.

This is also the Feast of Old Age. Hekate, the Crone, reigns and the elderly are revered and given gifts. Mananan, the Irish sea god, is also said to give his Feast on this night, at which he gives the "Apples of Immortality" and the "Nuts of Knowledge" to those whose lives have made them ready for divine wisdom. Perhaps it is this belief which leads us to associate so many divinations with apples and nuts with this festival. Bobbing for apples is still done today, although its divinatory meaning is ignored. Other associated customs include: 1) peeling an apple in one piece and throwing the peel over your left shoulder to read the first letter of your future love's name in its falling; 2) putting apples on strings before a fire and seeing whose is first to fall, thus giving the person who hung it good luck; and, 3) using a string to

suspend a board with an apple on one end and a candle on the other, and then spinning it and trying your luck at grabbing the apple with your teeth.

Another divinatory practice of this festival is the taking of two hazel nuts and designating one as a "yes" answer and the other as a "no" answer. Then asking a question which you want answered and placing the nuts in the embers of a fire. The one that pops first is the answer to the question.

On Samhain night the portals between worlds are most relaxed, thus allowing ready congress between them. It is a time of stepping out of the mundane into the magical. By wearing masks and costumes, old visions are released, imagination is given free reign and inhibitions are lessened so that the subconscious is released. It is a time to seek inbetween places, such as on the sea shore between the tide and the sand, or the edge of the forest where the half light of the dappling leaves is a space between the meadow and the glade. These are places between the worlds where mortal lands and Faerie meet.

Finally, Samhain is a time for earnest introspection and meditation - a time for shedding things which stand in the way of growth. As the trees give up their leaves at this time and go into severe and lonely meditation, so we should give up the hundreds of trivial things, often beautiful in themselves, that keep us from achieving an intense spiritual life. In so doing we may, like the trees, create beauty in the spring and summer.

Planning, from page 11

multinational corporations and billions of dollars spent on protecting so-called American interests militarily. Secondly, government is based on the one-person-equals-one-vote principle and proclaims itself to be run "by the people and for the people." This is a marked contrast to capitalist economics which operate upon "effective demand," i.e. money. With the disparity between rich and poor, and the maldistribution of income in this country, the rich can use their money and positions to make economic decisions which affect the whole society - how and where people will live, what kinds of work they will do, what kinds of goods and services will be produced, etc. And who elects the rich?

Tallahassee is no exception. According to a 1974 Planning Department study (Community Planning Analysis, Summary for Tallahassee/Leon County), approximately 21 percent (5070 households) of the Tallahassee population earned between 0 and \$5,000, while about 2 percent (480 households) earned more than \$50,000. Roughly translated into total dollars, this comes to between \$15 - \$25 million for the 5070 households and at least \$25 million for the 480 households. Even these revealing statistics do not describe how the low income households must use nearly all of their income for basic necessities while the high income families can invest much of their surplus and thus play a significant part in the direction and planning of this city and county.

It seems at first glance that the comprehensive planning law is another inroad into the "freedom" of private interest groups to govern our lives. This remains to be seen, however. Whether the comprehensive plan for Tallahassee/Leon County becomes a rubber stamp for the status quo or

continued page 15

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## Credit Union, from page 12

common and less is sometimes possible. The character of the borrower is always the basic security for a credit union loan. Laws vary as to how a credit union may lend to any one member, but it is common for a credit union to lend as much as \$2500.00 on the borrower's signature and much more with additional security such as a co-signer or a security agreement. These are loans, however, and not grants. Because they are other members' money, they have to be paid back in full and on time.

**Share Drafts** - This concept is essentially an interest-bearing checking account. You receive interest just like in a savings account, but can write "drafts" on your share account which are much like checks. Currently, the banking lobby has managed to get a federal court decision ending credit union share drafts as of January 1, 1980. Unless Congress passes a new bill to override this decision, the banks will have won this round. Write your Congressperson.

Other services such as loan protection insurance, life savings insurance, creditor's disability insurance, traveler's cheques and money orders, and financial counseling are some of the other things our credit union could provide as time goes on and we get larger.

All these things will take time. The first year there will be no guarantees of dividends. It will all depend on member deposits and member use of services. At first, the credit union will not be able to match existing commercial banks, but in the long run, with member commitment, we can offer much better services, higher dividends, and lower interest rates on loans, as well as the knowledge that we are extending our not-for-profit sector further. It will take time...but we must start somewhere.

So, where are we now? For the past month, we have had surveys out at all the local co-ops. We need at least 200 returns to show the need for such an organization. So, first of all, you need to fill out a survey and turn it in at the food co-op, the books co-op, the record co-op, the general store co-op, the land co-op, CPE, or mail it to 2105 Autumn Lane, Tallahassee, 32304.

In November, we will call a meeting of all people interested in getting the credit union going by serving on committees. At that meeting, we will invite a representative of the Florida Credit Union League or the National Credit Union Administration to come speak to us concerning our next steps. A nice thing about credit unions is that because they have been around for so long, there is a lot of free technical assistance available to help us get started and keep going strong. After this, we will have to draft our charter and bylaws, establish our loan policies, and set up shop. Then we will be on our way.

We can make it happen. Fill out a survey today.

## Principia, from page 10

likely to purchase grocery items only as a convenience to mitigate the necessity of multiple-stop shopping.

And over and above all of these contradictions, there is the grand contradiction that as a cooperative we are unable to adequately tie into the alternative distribution network. Some of this inability is explained by our geographical isolation from existing alternative suppliers, and by our own lack of capacity to create cooperative warehousing. But there are many items that we buy from certain distributors solely because those distributors have the lowest price. We have never discussed to what extent we might be able to pay more for some goods as our part of the effort to create the alternative distribution network.

The co-op's food policy, in terms of "good" vs. "cheap," nature of sources, pricing as a reflection of values other than historical consistency and ease (or intellectual and moral laziness) of implementation, is wide open to re-evaluation. We have spent a great deal of energy over the years nurturing and even further developing our democratic decision-making process within the co-op. Now, let's use that process for something.

We have before us many opportunities to improve our co-op. We also have before us an example of how we cannot depend on things going on on routinely forever, as it appears that we have lost our opportunity to purchase our storefront, and may have lost our ability to remain in our present location. A discussion of policies on pricing, suppliers, and product line, and their impact on our role in the community is long overdue. We long, long ago ceased to be a new co-op struggling to begin. We are one of the largest "new wave" co-ops in the nation. We are among a dozen or so organizations, now known as "third wave" co-ops, which are self-consciously aware that we have become fledglings of a new species, still experimenting with structure and process as we grow.

As we plan to face the uncertain future, we should include more than a search for a suitable building. We should also reconsider our overall goals and purposes, and should pursue a general discussion of our food policy.

## Cooperative Community Credit Union Survey

- I am currently a member of the following local co-ops: (check as many as applicable)
  - Leon County Food Co-op
  - Co-op Books and Records
  - Miccosukee Land Co-op
  - Good Life General Store
- I am currently a member of another credit union:  Yes  No  
If yes, which one: \_\_\_\_\_  
where: \_\_\_\_\_
- I would deposit (save) about \$ \_\_\_\_\_ initially in the credit union.
- I would deposit (save) about \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per year in the credit union.
- My share deposits would be made (check one):  
one):  weekly;  monthly;  irregularly.
- I would need about \$ \_\_\_\_\_ in loans per year from the credit union.

## Comprehensive Planning from p. 11

whether it becomes advocacy planning for social and economic justice is a question that has to be addressed. Some of the objectives in the Policy Plan Alternatives Document certainly point toward advocacy planning: "To insure that adequate, affordable, and accessible housing is available for all Tallahassee/Leon County residents," and "To establish and maintain an

economic environment wherein each individual has the opportunity to achieve his or her full economic potential."

But is there the desire, will-power, and means for achieving these objectives, especially if it means crossing some powerful private interest groups?

What's your opinion?

### Co-op Books

652 W.  
Tennessee St  
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### Co-op Records

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