

Three Mile Island Alert

The Newsletter of Three Mile Island Alert

November 1995

Ratepayers To Pay TMI-2 Cleanup Bill

from UPI Wire and PR Newswire Reports

On September 20, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled on an appeal filed by Metropolitan Edison Co. affirming the company's right to collect from Met-Ed customers the non-accident related portion of Three Mile Island Unit 2 (TMI-2) decommissioning costs. The ruling overturns a lower court ruling, which was appealed by the utility in August, 1994. Met-Ed owns 50% of TMI-2.

State Consumer Advocate Irwin Popowsky said it was unfair to force customers to foot the bill for the cleanup. "We felt that ratepayers should not have to pay for costs of decommissioning a plant that provided them with no service," Popowsky said. Popowsky noted that the March 1979 accident that crippled the Unit 2 reactor occurred just 90 days after the unit went on line. "TMI-2 was of no use to ratepayers, and we argued that as a matter of law, customers should not have to pay for it," he said.

Applauding the state Supreme Court ruling, Met-Ed/Penelec President Fred D. Hafer called it "the right and fair thing to do." He added, "We still believe that in 1993, when the PUC made its original order allowing the costs to be charged to customers, they achieved a correct balance between the

interests of consumers and investors." Hafer said, "At the time of the original PUC ruling in 1993, opponents questioned the allowance for TMI-2 because of its accident. Today's response by the Supreme Court clearly asserts that the obligation to decommission was imposed by federal law on our company, as it is on all companies that own nuclear generators, when the plant began operation. This obligation still exists despite the accident."

He added, "In late 1991, Met-Ed voluntarily wrote off \$40 million, its share of the estimated portion of decommissioning costs related to the accident. Today's ruling allows us to recover the cost we would have incurred with or without the accident."

Hafer said, "We plan to decommission TMI-1 and TMI-2 together at the end of TMI-1's useful operation. As of this time, the license for TMI-1 is due to expire in 2014." Company officials expect that in its next rate case, Pennsylvania Electric Co., which owns 25% of TMI, will ask to collect a proportionate amount from its customers. Met-Ed and Penelec have been operating under combined management since February, 1994.

(Continued on bottom of page 3, col. 1)

Ten Years After TMI-1 Restart, Plant Remains Plagued With Chronic Problems

October 4, 1995, marked the tenth anniversary of the restart of Three Mile Island Unit-1 (TMI-1). Despite glowing reports from the plant's operators and the nuclear industry, TMI-1 remains a symbol of nuclear incompetence. TMIA has released a detailed report entitled Problems Since Unit-1 Restart that details and documents technical, mechanical, and managerial problems at TMI-1 since the 1985 restart.

TMIA Chairperson Eric Epstein stated, "Many of the contentious issues litigated from 1979 through 1985 remain unresolved and present safety challenges to TMI's operators and the general public." Epstein noted that, "TMI has a disproportionate number of steam generator tubes removed from service, chronic water chemistry problems, problematic control rod mechanisms, leaking fuel assemblies, sub-par fire protection, and severe housekeeping deficiencies."

TMIA has prepared an easy-to-use Executive Summary that cross references and substantiates the many problems at TMI-1. Contact the TMIA Office for a copy.

See Important Article on page 2!!!

Last Issue of ALERT
Don't Let This Be Your

Three Mile Island Alert
315 Peter Street
Harrisburg PA 17102
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Three Mile Island Alert

Three Mile Island Alert (TMIA) is a non-profit citizens' organization dedicated to the promotion of safe-energy alternatives to nuclear power, especially the Three Mile Island nuclear plant.

Formed in 1977 after the construction and licensing of TMI Unit-1 and the construction of the infamous Unit-2, TMIA is the largest and oldest safe-energy group in central Pennsylvania.

TMIA Planning Council

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Publisher - Kay Pickering
 Editor - David Raeker-Jordan

Three Mile Island Alert
315 Peffer Street
Harrisburg, PA 17102
Phone: (717) 233-7897
FAX: (717) 233-3261

TMIA Announces "Dues Amnesty" Program

For years, TMIA has had an unwritten policy of mailing the TMIA newsletter to anyone who requested it. Although our official policy was that the newsletter was mailed only to current members, there are many former members who have been receiving the newsletter but have not paid their dues in years. Unfortunately, the number of such former members has reached a rather substantial number and has necessitated a change in membership policy.

At its October 1995 meeting, the TMIA Planning Council voted to increase Regular Member dues from \$15 to \$20 per year, beginning in 1996. For newsletter subscribers who do not wish to become members of TMIA, \$10 per year will secure your newsletter subscription. Most importantly, those members or former members who do not renew their membership on a yearly basis will no longer receive the TMIA newsletter.

Your mailing label on the front page contains the date of your membership expiration. If your membership has expired before 1996, then you need to renew your membership before 1996 in order to be assured of receiving the next TMIA newsletter. If your membership expires after the start of 1996, you can renew now or wait until your actual expiration date.

We hope that all of you who were dues-paying members of TMIA will renew your membership. Pennsylvania faces some weighty decisions regarding nuclear waste, both high-level and low-level, and TMIA needs your support to be able to confront the nuclear juggernaut.

Here is just a sample of the issues we expect to heat up in the years ahead:

- ☞ Siting and construction of a nuclear waste dump somewhere in Pennsylvania.
- ☞ Three Mile Island will run out of space to store spent nuclear fuel; we expect that TMI will ask the NRC for permission to warehouse the spent fuel on the island.
- ☞ The operating license for Three Mile Island will expire; we expect that TMI will ask the NRC for a license extension so that the plant can continue to operate.
- ☞ The eventual shut down and decommissioning of Three Mile Island.

While some of these events will not occur until the turn of the century, we know that the folks at TMI are already planning how to stretch every last dollar out of TMI and out of the ratepayers.

Please renew your TMIA membership

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ Zip _____

Membership:	<input type="checkbox"/> \$20 Regular Member	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50 Sustaining Member	
	<input type="checkbox"/> \$25 Non-Profit Org	<input type="checkbox"/> \$100 Patron	
	<input type="checkbox"/> \$5 Low Income/Student	<input type="checkbox"/> \$200 Club Member	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10 Newsletter only

Intervention Fund Contribution: \$10 \$20 \$50 \$100
 Checks of \$50 or more can be made payable to the TMI Legal Fund for tax deduction purposes.

RETURN TO: TMIA, 315 Peffer Street, Harrisburg, PA 17102

The official registration and financial information for Three Mile Island Alert may be obtained from the PA Department of State by calling toll free, within PA, 1-800-732-0999. Registration does not imply endorsement.

Wrong Message Sent on TMI

from a Harrisburg Patriot-News Editorial

What may well have been the last battle to be fought over who pays for the consequences of the 1979 accident at Three Mile Island Unit 2 nuclear reactor is over and the losers - no surprise here - are ratepayers.

Rewarding incompetence, the state Supreme Court has ruled that Metropolitan Edison Co., 50 percent owner of the damaged power plant, can collect \$8.3 million a year from ratepayers toward the non-accident related costs of dismantling the facility. The court ruled that whether there had been an accident or not, the plant would have to be dismantled from service, a cost properly borne by customers, it said, otherwise the utility would be left "with no means of recouping a legitimate cost of providing service to the public"

The court conveniently overlooked the fact that the plant failed to provide service to the public of any significance, experiencing the worst accident at a commercial nuclear plant in the nation's history three months after going into service. Under normal circumstances, a nuclear plant is expected to produce power for 30 years or more.

In a landmark ruling in the aftermath of the accident, the state Public Utilities Commission had ruled that TMI's owners could not earn a return on their investment because Unit 2 never achieved "used and useful" status.

(Continued from page 1)

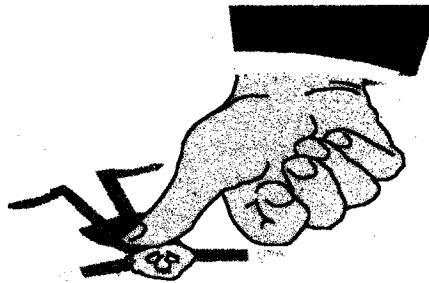
Completely separate from decommissioning, which is done by all nuclear plants, is the radiological cleanup process which was required in the wake of the 1979 TMI-2 accident. This program, costing about one billion dollars, was completed in December 1993, when the plant was placed in monitored storage. Hafer said that Met-Ed customers paid about \$124 million, or 12 percent of the total cleanup cost for the accident, while their electric rates remained competitive with those of the neighboring utilities.

Popowsky said there were no grounds for an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court because the issue was a matter of state law, and the state supreme court has the last word. TMI-2 has been shut down since the mishap that is the nation's worst nuclear accident.

Nevertheless, ratepayers have hardly been protected from the cost of the accident, having paid something on the order of \$125 million toward clean up of the accident, \$443 million toward the cost of building the plant, and more than \$1 billion to purchase replacement power.

And now for the next 20 years, ratepayers will be paying about 2 percent of their electric bill toward the cost of final disposal of what may well rank as the most expensive nuclear plant ever built. And it should surprise no one if the ultimate cost of dismantling Unit 2 proves to be higher than the \$171 million now estimated.

But whether it is or not, the cards have already been stacked against ratepayers. When the final accounting is held, they will have paid more for a nuclear plant that barely generated any electricity than if the plant had provided full and reliable service. Whatever the legal rationale for the court's last word on the matter, it sends the wrong message about who should properly bear the burden of nuclear-plant mishaps.



Financial Report to the Membership

In May 1995, the TMIA Planning Council hired Miller and Associates (CPA) to conduct a financial review of TMIA's finances. Here is a summary of the full report, which is on file and available at the TMIA office.

For the year ended December 31, 1994

15th Anniversary Conference

Income	\$17,018.20
Expenses	\$17,018.20

Concert

Income from tickets	\$28,828.34
Grants	\$11,838.40
Expenses	\$11,359.93

Other Income

Membership Dues	\$1,628.60
Sales	\$761.78
Grants	\$100.00
Interest Income	\$180.24

Ending Balance (12/31/1994)
\$23,718.00

Current Balance (09/20/1995)
\$15,485.50

The next meeting of the TMIA Planning Council is Thursday, December 7, 1995, at 6:30 p.m. at the TMIA Office. All members are welcome to attend.

Local Public Document Room for Peach Bottom and Three Mile Island to be Closed Temporarily

The State Library of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg, which serves as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's local public document room for the Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station and Three Mile Island Nuclear Station, will be closed to the public for six months to a year while lead is removed from the building.

NRC records through mid-1995 will not be accessible to the public at this library while work is being done. During the lead removal project, NRC records from mid-1995 forward will be available on microfiche in an accessible part of the library. Library staff will continue to perform online

searches in the NRC's NUDOCs database to help patrons identify agency records.

Those interested in using the Harrisburg local public document room while that area is closed should contact the State Library of Pennsylvania at (717) 787-2327. Requests for records should be made to the NRC's Public Document Room at (800) 397-4209.

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Third Circuit Allows Punitive Damages in TMI Case

from BNA State Environment Daily

The owners, operators, and suppliers of Three Mile Island must defend against personal injury and punitive damage claims by some 2,100 Pennsylvania residents allegedly injured in the 1979 nuclear accident, a federal appeals court ruled in companion cases Oct. 17.

In 3-0 rulings, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit said the plaintiffs have already proved the defendants released excessive radiation into the environment in violation of federal regulatory statutes. To recover at trial, the plaintiffs need only establish that they were harmed by the release. Trial for 10 bellwether plaintiffs with various cancers is set for June 1996 in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania.

The appeals court said punitive damages are allowable under the Price-Anderson Act for nuclear accidents occurring before 1988. The opinion noted that exemplary awards may be limited by the trial judge in accordance with the financial constraints of the act's insurance fund.

Plant owner General Public Utilities said in a statement that it was confident any liability would be covered by insurance or the act's multibillion dollar secondary protection fund.

In the key ruling on the standard of care governing the case, the court held the plaintiffs must show the defendants permitted a radiation release in excess of two millirems an hour or 100 millirems in a week—a higher standard supported by the defendants.

The court said it saw no reason why the maximum dose limit, set at the time by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for a plant's normal operations, should not apply during nuclear accidents. The more lenient standard sought by the plaintiffs—which would limit releases to a level "as low as reasonably achievable"—would result in what is essentially a negligence standard, allowing juries to decide permissible radiation levels on a plant-by-plant basis and giving operators no real guidance.

But in a key victory for the plaintiffs, the court said releases at the higher

standard need only be measured at the boundary of the facility and not, as the defendants urged, at the point of alleged exposure—in the community where the plaintiffs lived and worked. Thus, it makes no difference whether any plaintiff was actually present in the area where the release occurred, the court said. The opinion explained that the NRC's predecessor, the Atomic Energy Commission, already balanced public safety and operational practicality in promulgating these rules and courts should not second-guess those judgments.

Because the defendants already conceded that a release measurable at the plant's boundary occurred, the court said the plaintiffs proved a breach of duty and now need only establish causation and damages.

The court rejected defense arguments that Pennsylvania's punitive damage rules, which are premised upon punishment and deterrence, are incompatible with the Price-Anderson Act, which limits the liability of nuclear plant defendants for harm from nuclear accidents.

Although amendments to the Price-Anderson law bar punitive damages in all cases accruing after 1988, the court said the act's objectives will not be frustrated by allowing punitive damages for accidents occurring before that date.

The court noted that the U.S. Supreme Court explicitly permitted punitive damages in nuclear accident cases in *Silkwood v. Kerr-McGee Corp.* Congress could easily have barred all punitive damages when it adopted the 1988 amendments, yet it chose not to, the court said.

The court recognized that several large punitive damages awards might deplete the fund, but said that inequity was built into the statutory scheme. And, the court noted, nothing in the act precludes a district court from limiting "or even precluding punitive damages in accordance with the financial constraints of the fund and the act's prohibition against punitive awards being paid out of the federal layer of insurance."

Unusual Corrosion Found on TMI Assemblies

from Nucleonics Week

GPU Nuclear Corp. (GPUN) has found what is described as "an unusual buildup of corrosion products" on about 40 of Three Mile Island-1's 177 fuel assemblies. GPUN found the corrosion during inspections that are part of a refueling outage that began September 8, 1995.

The corrosion products, deposited on the assemblies by cooling water, have caused some thinning of individual fuel rods, GPUN said in a September 26 press release. "Engineers are using underwater video cameras to inspect the rods and are performing electronic tests on rods that show signs of corrosion buildup," the utility said. "Rods that show thinning are being replaced." GPUN has gathered a team to evaluate the cause of the corrosion build-up.

Inspections also have revealed pin-sized holes or flaws in nine rods in five assemblies, GPUN said. Defective rods in four of the assemblies have been replaced and the fifth assembly, which was scheduled to be removed from the reactor, has been put in the spent fuel pool. Similarly defective rods have been replaced in previous outages, GPUN noted. The utility did not identify the fuel vendor.

Other outage work continues, and GPUN expects to complete the outage within the six weeks scheduled. When the outage began, GPUN estimated it would take four to six weeks to do all the work. This is TMI-1's 11th refueling and maintenance outage.

PP&L Board Rejects PECO Offer

from a PP&L Press Release

The PP&L Resources Inc. board of directors Wednesday, November 1, voted unanimously to reject the Oct. 23 acquisition proposal from PECO Energy Company. William F. Hecht, chairman, president and chief executive officer of PP&L Resources, said the board reached its decision after carefully considering the PECO proposal and determining that it was not in the best interests of PP&L Resources, its shareowners, customers, employees or the communities it serves. PP&L Resources is the parent company of Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.

Report Exposes Nuclear Power's Economic Liabilities

from a Safe Energy Communications Council News Release

Citing more than 40 years of taxpayer subsidy, cost overruns, gross management errors, and the dismal performance of the nuclear power industry in the United States, the Safe Energy Communications Council (SECC), a national energy watchdog coalition, recently released a new report, *MYTHBusters #9: Nuclear Power Economics*, countering the specious economic claims made by nuclear power advocates.

The report documents that:

- ❖ Nuclear power is now the most expensive conventional energy option. On average, electricity from non-federal utilities with nuclear reactors costs residential ratepayers 9.38 cents per kilowatt hour - more than 20 percent higher than electricity from similar utilities without nuclear generating capacity (7.25 cents per kilowatt hour).
- ❖ From Wall Street to the utilities' executive suites, further investments in another generation of nuclear plants will be difficult to secure. While analysts from major financial firms give "two thumbs down" to nuclear power's marketplace viability, 74 percent of utility executives surveyed say their utility will never order another nuclear reactor.
- ❖ Despite numerous financial liabilities - increasing costs of operation, maintenance, decommissioning, and waste isolation storage - direct and indirect taxpayer subsidies continue for the nuclear industry. Nuclear power consumed 60 percent of all federal energy research and development (R&D) spending between 1948-1994.

"Nuclear power has become an economic house of cards, crumbling under the weight of fiscal reality," said Scott Denman, SECC Executive Director. "Utilities and investors have learned the lesson the hard way. Now Congress must finally get the message and boot nuclear power subsidies off the corporate welfare dole."

According to data from the

House Defeats Texas Nuclear Waste Compact

from the Nuclear Monitor (Nuclear Information & Resource Service)

The U.S. House of Representatives in late September voted 240 to 170 to stop the proposed "low-level" radioactive waste compact for Texas, Maine, and Vermont. The vote at least temporarily ends plans to ship radioactive waste from the New England states to a proposed radioactive waste dump in west Texas.

That proposed dump, known as Sierra Blanca, is in a largely poor, Hispanic area, and has become a national symbol of environmental injustice. The vote also puts the future of the dumpsite in doubt. The size of the vote stunned House supporters of the compact, including Texans such as House Majority Leader Dick Armey. The compact bill was brought to the floor by House Commerce Energy and Power Subcommittee Chairman Dan Schaefer (R-Colo.). The leadership was so sure that they would win the vote overwhelmingly that it was brought up under suspension of the rules—a procedure normally used only for noncontroversial bills. Under suspension, a bill must receive a two-thirds majority to pass. Instead, the bill lost by nearly a two-thirds margin. The size of the defeat will make it that much harder for dump proponents to bring up the bill again—although new efforts at obtaining passage are expected.

Leading the opposition to the compact were Republican Henry Bonilla (Tex.), in whose district the dump would be located, and Democrat Ron Coleman of

Texas. Both argued against the compact on the grounds that the compact inevitably would lead to siting of the dump at Sierra Blanca. Proponents of the compact tried to claim that approval of the compact and dump siting were two different matters. Bonilla and Coleman, and others, pointed out that the proposed dumpsite is near Mexico and probably in violation of international treaties, is in a seismically-active area, and is near a major aquifer.

The Representatives also expressed concern that Texas could become a national dumping ground for radioactive waste. Where the legislation goes now is anyone's guess, although there may be an effort to tack it onto an unrelated bill—perhaps an appropriations bill. But the opposition of a significant number of Texans, and a clear majority of the House, makes the possible success of such a move iffy at best. The vote sends Maine and Vermont back to square one in their "low-level" radioactive waste siting process. Rather than ship their states' waste out of sight, out of mind, the two states will now have to consider new ways of addressing their nuclear problem.

Texas could still attempt to develop the Sierra Blanca site for its own "low-level" waste, but given that the House vote hinged on the adequacy of the proposed dumpsite, the state would do so essentially in defiance of Congress.

Congressional Research Service, nuclear power received 60 percent of all federal energy R&D spending from 1948-1994. Comparatively, fossil fuel technologies received about 24 percent of the R&D dollars, renewable energy garnered only 10 percent, and energy efficiency and conservation technologies were allotted a scant 6 percent during the same time period.

The SECC report recommends that: (1) the federal government end direct and indirect taxpayer subsidies for nuclear power; (2) Congress shift \$1 billion from nuclear and fossil fuel R&D into energy efficiency, renewable energy, and deficit reduction; (3) existing reactors be phased out in an orderly manner; (4) the President appoint a

commission to conduct a comprehensive and independent review of radioactive waste policies in the U.S.; and (5) states, communities, and utilities accelerate efforts to commercialize safe, clean, affordable sources of energy.

"The marketplace has judged nuclear power and found it woefully lacking," said Denman. "Nuclear power is a relic of a failed energy policy. It's time to shift to sustainable, clean, affordable energy options that are available today."

TMIA has a complete copy of *MYTHBusters #9: Nuclear Power Economics* available at the office.

CHERNOBYL + 10: A TIME FOR REFLECTION AND ACTION

from the Nuclear Monitor (Nuclear Information & Resource Service)

Next April will mark the 10th anniversary of the world's worst disaster of the industrial age: the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear reactor in the Ukraine. Nearly ten years later, we still don't know the extent of the casualties, nor how long this disaster will last.

We do know, however, that the casualties are in the thousands, perhaps tens of thousands. And we know that the suffering continues, especially in the Ukraine and Beyloruss. Major anniversaries are always a time of remembrance and reflection, and this one should be no different. But we also believe that this anniversary must be a time of assistance and action. We at NIRS have been thinking about this anniversary for some months now. Our friends at Greenpeace have too, as well as grassroots organizations across the globe. We think we've come up with some ideas that you'll like, and we hope you'll help us implement them.

Our thinking goes like this: first, we need to help alleviate the suffering of Chernobyl victims: the world community--perhaps out of ignorance, perhaps due to pressure from the nuclear industry--has basically turned its back on the continuing tragedy of Chernobyl. And make no mistake, this is a continuing disaster, with new victims every day. Second, we need to make the connection between Chernobyl and the fact that there are about 109 Chernobyls waiting to happen right here in the U.S. Third, we need to demonstrate our solidarity with the world-wide movement against nuclear power.

Our ideas are simple, straightforward, but if carried out properly, will be tremendously effective. We are asking as many groups as possible--local environmental and anti-nuclear groups; student organizations, church congregations, union locals, and any other organized entity--to assist us in a major Chernobyl relief effort.

During the month of April 1996, we want to see hundreds of collection points for necessary relief supplies. These include vitamins, food supplements, over-the-counter medicines (aspirin, etc.) and babyfood. We are asking groups to collect these

supplies, which will be forwarded to a central warehouse run by Children of Chernobyl. Children of Chernobyl will ensure that these supplies reach those still suffering from the accident.

To ensure the connection is made between Chernobyl and the U.S. nuclear program, we are encouraging groups to make their collections as public as possible. For example, how about setting up a collection box every Friday during April 1996 at the front door of the local nuclear utility office or radioactive waste dump company? Or at the gates to a nuclear reactor? Or in a well-traveled student union building? Or at the entrance to a church?

NIRS and Greenpeace are now preparing a series of factsheets and other materials suitable for large-scale distribution. Give these materials to the public, and watch them bring more and more goods to your collection box. Invite the media, advertise, let the public know what you're doing and why. The point is to accomplish the greatest possible relief effort while focusing public attention on the fact that, yes, it could happen here. This is the kind of effort that could build and grow throughout the month.

Larger groups could try daily collection and education efforts. At the end, on Friday, April 26, call a press conference to let the world know what you've collected and are shipping--and why. We are also seeking--and hope to obtain--the names of Chernobyl victims: those who have died and those in hospitals. These names could be read in somber ceremonies, perhaps accompanied by bell-ringing, to bring home to the U.S. public that real people have suffered from Chernobyl.

These are our initial ideas. We welcome your comments and your participation. Check the NIRS web page (<http://www.essential.org/nirsnet>) or NIRSNET for regular updates.

[Editor's Note: The TMIA Planning Council is soliciting ideas for how best to commemorate Chernobyl+10. One idea would be to send a representative to Chernobyl for the April observance. Have any other ideas? Let us know what you think.]

News Notes

①Milton Lowenthal, one of the founders of TMIA and a long-time anti-nuclear and peace activist, died recently at the age of 88. On Sunday, November 12, 1995, friends and family will gather at 1:00 p.m. for a memorial service at Temple Beth Shalom, Front and Seneca Streets, Harrisburg. Following the service, there will be a dedication of the Ten Steps to Peace at the Peace Garden, Riverfront Park. Ten Steps to Peace, which was written by Milton in 1991, will be carved into three large pavement flagstones. Special plantings and a bench will highlight the area.

②Annual meeting of the Harrisburg Center for Peace & Justice, Wednesday, November 15, 1995, 7:15 p.m. at the Neighborhood Center, 1800 N. Third Street (Third & Kelker). The meeting will feature a panel discussion on Affordable Housing in Uptown Harrisburg.

③To celebrate its 25th anniversary, the Environmental Coalition on Nuclear Power is having a luncheon to honor all who have worked to end reliance on nuclear power and nuclear weapons. The luncheon will be held at 12:45 p.m., Saturday, November 18, at the Gamble Mill Inn in Bellefonte, PA. The speaker will be Dr. Ernest J. Sternglass. Lunch, with dessert and a beverage, will cost \$12.50. If attending, mail your check to ECNP at 433 Orlando Avenue, State College, PA 16803 before November 12. For more information, contact Dr. Judith Johnsrud at (814) 237-3900.

④TMIA is again selling the Syracuse Cultural Workers 1996 Peace Calendar. The price is only \$10.00. There are a limited number at the TMIA office, so call 233-7897 and place your order now.

⑤The Pennsylvania Alliance for Environmental Education has scheduled its annual meeting for November 10-12, 1995. The conference, which will be held at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, has as its theme, "Environmental Education: Blending Different Shades of Green." The full conference registration fee, including meals, is \$195.00. Weekend and one day only attendance options are available. For more information, contact Kathleen Banski at www.laka.org (717) 236-1006 or Paula Ballaron at (717) 238-0426. *Digitized 2018*